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REPORT

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PUNJAB,

FOR THE YEARS 1849-50 AND 1850-51.

Calcutta;

THOS. JONES, "CALCUTTA GAZETTE" OFFICE.

1853.

GENERAL REPORT

UPON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB PROPER,

FOR THE YEARS

1849-50 & 1850-51;

BEING THE

TWO FIRST YEARS AFTER ANNEXATION:

WITH A

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICE

OF THE

Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territories.

CALCUTTA:
T. JONES, *CALCUTTA GAZETTE* OFFICE.
1853.

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GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB PROPER,

FOR THE YEARS 1849-50 & 1850-51.

Section I.

Part I.—Physical Aspect of the Punjab Proper.

1. The following Report will treat of the Administration, Civil, Military and Political, in that portion of Runjeet Singh's kingdom which, in March 1849, was annexed to the British Empire in the East. Since annexation, the country has borne the territorial title of "Punjab Proper," in contradistinction to those Provinces of the kingdom which had been previously lost to the Seikh nation. Of these Provinces, one, namely, the Jullunder Doab, or Trans-Sutlej States, together with the alpine District of Kangra, had once formed an integral portion of the old Punjab. The other Province, namely, the Cis-Sutlej States, comprised the outskirts of the kingdom, the border Settlements, whither martial colonies of Seikh horsemen, crossing their river boundary of the Sutlej, had marched to plunder and to conquest. These two Provinces have, together with the Punjab Proper, been erected into one principality, and placed under one administration. But by reason of the different dates of acquisition, their management has, in some respects, varied from that of the newly annexed territory. Their revenues and finances have been kept separate, and in the present Report they will not be mentioned.

Scope of the Present Report.

Cis and Trans-Sutlej States excluded from Report.

2. The whole Punjab, then, is not embraced in the country now under discussion. Indeed its fairest portion, the most densely peopled of its plains, and its most fertile valley, have been separated. Still, four out of the five Doabs are about to be described, and the new Punjab,

Which is limited to Punjab Proper.

though shorn of its most peaceful and thriving Doab, yet contains all the most stirring and interesting portions of the old kingdom, all those tracts that are most arduous to defend, most difficult to tranquillize, most needful of improvement, physical, moral and social.

Geographical outline.

3. This country is in superficial area about 50,400 square miles. In its greatest breadth, it reaches from the 70th to the 75th meridian of East longitude, a distance of 293 miles, and in its greatest length, from the 34th to the 29th parallel of North latitude, a distance of 344 miles. In shape it may be likened to a vast triangle. The apex points southward, and is formed at that spot where the five rivers mingle their waters and roll down in one united volume to the sea. Thence passing northward, the eastern side is marked by the Sutlej and its feeder the Beas, the western side by the Sulimanee range, and those mountains which stretch upwards to the valley of the Cabul river. Towards the north-west angle the base rests on the hills, which overlook the valley of Peshawur and Huzara; hence proceeding eastward it touches the lower boundary of the newly founded kingdom of Jummoo and Kashmeer.

Four Doabs.

4. The four Doabs are still popularly known by those names, which were given them in the days of Mogul ascendancy. The Baree lies between the Beas and Ravee, and the Rechnab between the Ravee and the Chenab, the Chuj between the Chenab and the Jhelum; the fourth, enclosed by the Jhelum and the Indus, takes its title from the latter, and is styled the "Sind Saugur" or "Ocean of the Indus." Of these the Baree Doab carries off the palm, as containing the central Manjha, or home of the Seikh nation, and the three greatest cities, Lahore, Umritsur, and Mooltan.

Their physical aspect.

5. The face of the country presents every variety from the most luxuriant cultivation to the most sandy deserts, and the wildest prairies of grass and brush-wood. A traveller passing through those lines of communication which traverse the Northern tracts, would imagine the Punjab to be the garden of India; again returning by the road which intersects the central tracts, he would suppose it to be a country not worth annexing. The culture manifestly depends upon two causes, the lower Himalayan range, and the rivers. From the base of the hill southward, there stretches a strip of country from

Cultivated tracts.

50 to 80 miles broad, watered by mountain-rivulets, and for fertility and agriculture unsurpassed in Northern India. In their downward course the rivers spread wealth and fruitfulness on either side, and their banks are enriched with alluvial deposits, and fringed with the finest cultivation. These tracts, though unadorned with trees, and unrelieved by any picturesque features, are studded with well-peopled villages, are covered with two waving harvests in the year, and are the homes of a sturdy, industrious, and skilful peasantry. Within this tract are situated the sister capitals of Lahore and Umritsur, and most of the chief cities, such as Deenanugger, Buttala, Scalkote, Wuzeerabad, Goojeeranwalla, Ramnugger, and Goojrat.

Wastes.

6. Far different is the sad and strange scene which meets the eye in the centres of all the Doabs. These are interminable wastes, overgrown with grass and bushes, scantily threaded by sheep-walks and the foot-prints of cattle. The chief tenants of these parts are named pastoral tribes, who, knowing neither law nor prosperity, collect herds of cattle, stolen from the agricultural districts. Here and there a hamlet stands alone in the wilderness, tenanted by a semi-barbarous population, the very aborigines of the land: around the homesteads there will be patches of good cultivation, for the soil is rich, and repays irrigation although the water be deep below the surface. But there are constantly recurring tokens to show that once this region was not inferior to the most favored districts. Everywhere are seen ruined cities, villages, temples, tanks, wells and water-courses. Such are the changes which have passed over this country! But it would be an error to suppose that this region is merely an object of scientific or historical interest: it possesses a practical and appreciable importance. It is the only source from which the capital, the chief towns and cities, the great British cantonments, can be supplied with firewood.

Their peculiar features.

And practical value.

It yields an abundant supply of grass for all equestrian establishments. It sustains with its inexhaustible pasturage a noble breed* of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. Its boundless grazing grounds support the race of camels that mainly carry on the Cabul traffic. Portions of it will become the scene

* The bovine cattle form an exception. Though superior to the ordinary cattle of the Punjab, they are quite inferior to the Hindustani breed of Hansi and Hissar.

of extensive sand thickets, which will tax the skill and resources of the [illegible] but which would amply yield an ample return for the outlay of capital. In [illegible] the Punjab could all spare its waters; they are also of immense value to the cultivated tracts.

2. Such are the features of the Baree, Rechnah and Chuj Doabs. In the Sind Saugur Doab the waste is much less overgrown and productive, and is little better than a sandy desert, within which the fortress of Mankhera is the only sign of human habitation.

3. But there is one feature of the Sind Saugur Doab not yet noticed. The Doab is divided into two parts by the Salt range which runs East and West from the Jhelum to the Indus, there scarcely varied on the opposite bank stretches away to meet the Sutlej near Ferozepore. The fiscal and commercial importance of this range, with its inexhaustible veins of rock-salt, will necessitate its frequent mention hereafter. Below it spreads the sandy steppe, above it rears a plateau of table-land, abrupt, rocky, and precipitous, in places it undulates into numerous valleys and glens, which are adorned by cultivation; otherwise, sterility extends throughout the upper and lower divisions of the Doab. It can however, boast of three considerable towns, Kusrut Pindee, Chukowal, and Pind Dadun Khan,—the latter celebrated for its salt mines.

9. The chief physical peculiarities of the Punjab Proper have now been sketched, with the exception of the Trans-Indus Frontier, and the Hazara Valley in the extreme corner of the Sind Saugur Doab. These mountainous tracts differ politically and physically from the other regions of the Punjab, and merit a separate description. But before this is attempted, it might be well to touch upon the population, products, manufactures, and commerce of the districts between the Beas and the Indus.

Population.

10. The flower of the population is Jat; they form the majority of converts to the religion of Nanuk. They are the core and nucleus of the Seikh commonwealth and armies. Equally great in peace and war, they have spread agriculture and wealth from the Jumna to the Jhelum, and have established a political supremacy from Bhurtpore and Delhi to Peshawur. Essentially yeomen by lineage and habit, they can yet boast of two regal families at Lahore and Bhurtpore, who in their days have stood in the first rank

Jats.

of Indian powers. In the Punjab they display all their wonted aptitude for stirring war and peaceful agriculture, and the feudal polity of the Khalsa has imparted to them a tinge of chivalry and nobility. Their chief home is in the Manjha, or centre portion of the Baree Doab, and their capital is Umritsur. But they have also extensive colonies at Goojeranwalla, in the Rechnab Doab; Gujerat, in the Chuj; and about Rawul Pindee in the Sind Saugur. For centuries they have peopled the southern Punjab, of which the capital is Mooltan; but there they are held in different repute, and their importance is merely agricultural. In many localities the Jats profess the Mahomedan creed, having been converted chiefly during the Emperor Arungzebe's reign. In the south they mainly belong to this persuasion.

Gujurs.

11. The Gujurs are a numerous tribe, probably of primitive antiquity. They have not lost the pastoral habits of their race; but they devote much attention to agriculture, and they are more industrious and less predatory than their brethren of Hindoostan.

Rajpoots.

12. Many of the Northern tracts are held by Rajpoots, who have descended from the hills and emigrated to the plains. They inherit all the martial qualities of their race, but they are poor agriculturists. In the imperial era many of them became converts to Islamism.

Pathans.

13. Among the pure sects of Mussulmans, the Pathans alone have acquired social importance. They are scattered throughout the country, but their central localities are Mooltan and Kussoor in the Baree Doab. At the former place indeed they have won for themselves historical distinction. They originally obtained a grant from the Emperor Shah Jehan, and with this acquisition they thoroughly identified themselves; they excavated canals, they improved the condition of the peasantry, and they raised the Province from barrenness to wealth. They defended their heritage with the utmost gallantry against the aggression of Runjeet Singh, and in the last war they furnished the best portion of Major Edwardes's levies.

Dogras.

14. There is one race of spurious Mussulmans, named Raeus, who, politically insignificant, are yet to be found in the vicinity of all great cities. Unrivalled as market-gardeners, they are the men who carry on that elaborate and perfect

cultivation which must strike the observer in all our chief suburbs. There is a race of Dogras, (not to be confounded with the Dogurs, an important tribe on the banks of the Sutlej;) they are mixed Rajpoots of the Jummoo Hills (resembling the Kunaet of the Simla Hills), descended from a Rajpoot father and an inferior mother. Maharaja Golab Singh is a Dogra, and with his clan calls himself the true Rajpoot of a particular line of country.

Khutries.

15. Such are the tribes who furnish two estates of the primitive realm, the soldiers and husbandmen. The third estate, of the merchant and the penmen, consists of a tribe named Khutries; their profession in India is looked upon as effeminate, but these writers and traders are not much inferior in courage and firmness to the ruder tribes, while they are superior in civilization, refinement and capacity for affairs. Some of Runjeet Singh's best governors and ministers were Khutries. The Brahmins are not numerous, but they have usurped many political functions; learning and science of course centre in them.

Relative proportions of the chief tribes.

16. From the Beas to the Chenab the Hindoo race predominates; but in all parts of this region the Mahomedans are numerously interspersed, and in the south they actually form the majority; but of the Mahomedans a large portion are of Hindoo origin. From the Chenab to the Indus the population chiefly consists of Hindoo converts to Mahomedanism; beyond the Indus the pure Mahomedan race prevails. Of the whole population, two-thirds are Mussulmans, (both spurious and genuine;) the remaining one-third are chiefly Hindoos, and of these half are Seikhs. Now with the single exception of the Seikhs, it is remarkable that the Hindoo races, whether converts to a foreign creed or professors of their ancestral faith, consider themselves as subjects by nature and born to obedience. They are disposed to regard each successive dynasty with equal favor or equal indifference, whereas the pure Mussulman races, descendants of the Arab conquerors of Asia, retain much of the ferocity, bigotry and independence of ancient days. They look upon empire as their heritage, and consider themselves as foreigners, settled in the land for the purpose of ruling it.

Elements of social antagonism.

17. They hate every dynasty except their own, and regard the British as the worst, because the most powerful, of usurpers: up to the Indus, then, the vast majority

of the population are our natural subjects; beyond that river they are our natural antagonists.

18. In this sketch, no attempt has been made at ethnological detail. The chief tribes have been mentioned, but many others have been omitted whose position does not entitle them to notice.

Agriculture.

19. Of agricultural products, sugar-cane is grown everywhere, and indigo in the southern regions; both are exported towards Sind and Cabul. Cotton is produced, but the uncertainty of seasons which prevails in the Punjab will probably prevent its becoming a cotton-growing country. Wheat and maize are two great staples of excellent quality: they fully supply the home consumption, and are often carried to foreign markets. The general agriculture and tillage are good; manure is used, and rotation of crops is known. Canals are not unfrequent, and the well irrigation, carried on by means of Persian wheels, is everywhere first-rate. The country is unfortunately bare of trees; timber is almost unprocurable, and even firewood is scarce, and can only be obtained in large quantities from the central wastes. But the province of Mooltan is in one respect a bright exception: there the date and palm trees are clustered into dense groves, or extend into stately avenues for miles.

Manufactures and commerce.

20. The chief seats of art and commerce are Umritsur in the north and Mooltan in the south. The indigenous manufactures are chiefly silk, carpets, and wool. There are also good artificers in carpentry, ironmongery and armoury; articles of all these descriptions are more or less exported. The imports consist chiefly of British cotton and piece-goods, of the shawls and woollens of Cashmere, and of the dried fruits and furs of Affghanistan.

Merchants.

21. The merchants who, coming from the west, traverse the Punjab, are a remarkable class. They travel with great caravans and long strings of camels. Having to pass through defiles tenanted by the most savage and ferocious tribes, they are armed to the teeth, quite as much warriors as traders; and bear about them marks of many a conflict. With the most amazing perseverance they travel over half the length of Asia, and exchange the products of Tartary, Cabul and Thibet for the commodities of Europe at the quays and marts of Calcutta.

Part II.—Government under Runjeet Singh and under the Regency.

System of government adopted by Runjeet Singh.

22. When the regions thus described were formed into one kingdom by Runjeet Singh, it is natural to inquire what was the system of government. If the dates and circumstances of acquisition and consolidation are considered, it need not excite surprise that the system was a rude and simple one. Busied in war and entangled in politics, the sovereign had little leisure for internal legislation, or for the organization of any establishment except military. His triumphs in war and diplomacy, the formation of his army, his feudal horse, and his staunch infantry, with their European discipline, their regular pay, their complete equipment, are all matters of history.

Fiscal department paramount.

23. Besides these, however, one subject of course rivetted the attention of the monarch, namely, the gathering of the taxes. To this important department all other branches of the civil administration were subordinate appendages. Men of wealth and influence, who had distinguished themselves by their courage and capacity, were deputed to the remote Provinces as farmers of the revenue, and were armed with pretorian and pro-consular power. So long as their remittances to the royal treasury were regular, they might exercise plenary authority over life and property. Of these provincial governors the most able and most celebrated was Sawun Mull, of Mooltan; next after him stood Golab Singh, the present sovereign of Cashmere. The best were Dehsa Singh and his son Lena Singh, who ruled Umritsur and the Manjha with a mild sway. The sternest were General Avitabile, who held down Peshawur with an iron hand, and Hurree Singh, whose prowess and cruelties kept Huzara in unwilling submission. The military chiefs who held feudal demesnes (jagheers) on the condition of sending contingents into the field, had also unlimited authority within their jurisdictions.

Provincial Governors.

Local tax-gatherers.

24. In those districts which were neither granted nor leased out, the local tax-gatherers were called Kardars, or agents. The powers enjoyed by these individuals varied greatly according to their personal influence at Court; but

they all were directly responsible to the king and council, whereas the Kardars in the provincial governorships were responsible to the governor, who must in his turn account to the central authority. It would be unsafe to say that the Kardars never acted in the plenitude of power, but as a rule, their most important proceedings were subject to review by the Lahore ministry.

Two classes of state functionaries, military and fiscal.

25. In the whole State, there were only two classes of functionaries, the military and the fiscal. In the latter were combined all civil functions whatever. There were no special officers either for the dispensing of civil justice or the execution of criminal law. To this rule there was an exception at the City of Lahore, where an officer of justice styled Adalutee was stationed. But there was no such functionary at the commercial capital of Umritsur. The police officers (thanadars) occasionally were political and military officers, rather than civil. Their business was to check disturbance, and to arrange for the marching of troops.

No special ministers of justice.

Detached military commanders.

26. The military commandants, with detachments of the army in the interior, were usually independent of the civil authorities, but this independence was gradually expanded into the power of active interference; many commandants thus situated committed great excesses; much licence was permitted to the army, and indeed to all servants of the State. The line of march was often marked by plunder, and impressment and compulsory labor were dreaded by the peasantry.

Salaried officials how paid.

27. The pay of Kardars and other secondary officials was uncertain and precarious. It seemed to be tacitly understood that they must live by the perquisites of their appointments. The arrangements of the Exchequer and the auditing of accounts were for many years notoriously defective. It was only towards the close of the Maharaja's reign that financial order was introduced. Up to that period no office of account had been established. For the record of what he gave and took, Runjeet Singh had trusted to his tenacious memory, aided by such primitive devices as the notches of a stick. The rude complication of accounts in the district treasuries facilitated embezzlement. Money was taken from the people in one shape and restored in another

Laxity and confusion of accounts.

till the items after balancing and counterbalancing became so confused, that a dishonest official might cloak any amount of fraud. There can be no doubt that all this laxity encouraged the officers to cheat the State, and over-tax the people. Nobody seemed better aware of this than the Maharaja himself, who whenever caprice or exigency might dictate would call upon his old servants to pay fees or "aids," and if they refused to disgorge, would plunder both them and their families.

28. Written law there was none; still rude justice was dealt out. Private property in land, the relative rights of landholders and cultivators, the corporate capacities of village communities, were all recognized under the direction of the local authorities; private arbitration was extensively resorted to; the most difficult questions of real and personal property were adjudicated by these tribunals. The adjustment of affairs in a commercial emporium like Umritsur required no further interposition than this. The arbitrators would, according to their respective faiths, consult the Mussulman Shureh or the Hindoo Shasters; the Cazees and Canoongoes exercised privately and indirectly those functions which had descended to them since the imperial times. The former continued to ordain marriage ceremonies, to register last testaments and attest deeds; the latter to declare recorded facts, and expound local customs. The Maharaja constantly made tours through his dominions; he would listen to complaints during his rides, and he would become angered with any governor in whose province complaints were numerous. At court also he would receive individual appeals.

Justice how dispensed.

29. The unwritten penal code contained but two penalties, fine and mutilation. There was scarcely any crime from larceny up to murder for which impunity might not be purchased by the payment of a fine.* Mutilation was reserved for such offences as adultery and seduction, and also for violent theft and robbery. Imprisonment was almost unknown, and capital punishment rare; it was never ordered by Runjeet Singh or

Criminal penalties how inflicted.

Fine, mutilation, and capital punishment.

* One thousand rupees was the fixed fine for a man's life, but 10,000 was sometimes taken. Occasionally a noted murderer or robber was enlisted on high pay as a cavalier or foot-soldier or officer.

inflicted by his permission. But in distant and disturbed districts, such as Peshawur and Huzara, he did not interfere when Avitabile enforced a Draconic code in which hanging was decreed for every crime from larceny to murder; or with Hurree Singh, who summarily decapitated criminals, or blew them from the cannon's mouth.

Fiscal system.

30. The fiscal system will be noticed more exactly in the section which treats of revenue; suffice it now to say that Runjeet Singh availed himself of all known sources of taxation. He seems to have overlooked few taxes which have been levied in any country, civilized or uncivilized. Taxes, direct and indirect, upon land, houses, people, upon manufactures, foreign or domestic, upon commerce, internal or external, upon imports and exports, all found their place in his fiscal regime. Property in land was fully recognized and upheld, and the agriculturists were not unnecessarily oppressed, as long as they paid their revenue. The village communities lived on in their full integrity.

General results of Runjeet Singh's Government.

31. That the resources of the country were not strained by this taxation can hardly be supposed. But in some respects the Government gave back with one hand what it had taken with the other. The employeès of the State were most numerous; every Jat village sent recruits for the army, who again remitted their savings to their homes. Many a highly taxed village paid half its revenue from its military earnings. Thus money circulated freely. Again, the presence of vast bodies of consumers created an immense demand for manufactures and commodities. Prices were quoted high, the market was brisk, and thus the commercial interests bore up against their load of taxation. Whatever faults may be found with their commercial regulation, the Seikh Khalsa may well vaunt of having raised up the city of Umritsur. Moreover, it is well known that nations will cheerfully pay enormous taxes when the Government is popular, and when the public mind is kept excited by martial triumphs. The rule of Runjeet Singh was eminently suited to the genius of the people, and the spirit of the Seikhs mounted high when they saw province after province added to the dominions of their mystic commonwealth.

Its fame and popularity.

32. The events of 1845, which obliged the British Government to assume a share in the management of the kingdom, require no mention here. The policy of the British representatives was strictly conservative; their object was to interfere only to preserve, never to destroy. It was desired to re-construct shattered institutions, to carry out the spirit of the constitution, as it would have been carried out by a benevolent native ruler. But to give effect to this view, it was necessary that many grave abuses, which had grown up since the death of Runjeet Singh, should be reformed. The army being irregularly paid was ill-disposed and idle. The civil governors, great and small, were unbridled in embezzlement; violent crime was increasing; justice between man and man was more and more hard of attainment.

Constitution of the regency.

The conservative policy.

Nevertheless numerous reforms effected.

33. For all these evils, remedies were attempted; the overgrown army was reduced; the discharged soldiers were paid up; the troops were paid, disciplined, and worked with regularity; the finances were scrutinized; the arrears justly due from the tax-gatherers were demanded with rigor; efforts were made by the enforcement of economy, to free the exchequer from its long accruing liabilities. In the fiscal department, arrangements were made to fix and limit both the demand on the people, and the remuneration of the revenue officers. Summary settlements of the land revenue were made, and a liberal salary was allowed to the Kardars. It was hoped that by these means the people would have to pay less, while the State received more. The multiplicity of indirect and miscellaneous taxes was simplified, and the budget was so framed that the revenue, while restricted to a few fixed duties, should not be diminished. Here again it was believed that a relief would be afforded to the people, without any sacrifice to the State interests. Individuals of character and repute were appointed as separate administrators of civil and criminal justice. The penal code was reduced to writing, and rendered more severe and just, and yet more humane. Heinous crimes were referred to the Council of Regency, and appeals from all the local rulers were regularly heard. Official misfeasance was systematically prosecuted. European Officers were deputed to visit

Deputation of European officers.

the outlying districts. All the chiefs who might be considered to represent the intelligence, the honesty and influential interests of the country were summoned to Lahore, for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the future; and an assembly of 50 Seikh elders, heads of villages under the guidance of Sirdar Lena Singh, sat for some months at Lahore, in the autumn of 1847, to frame a code of simple law for the guidance of the Seikh people. The resources of the kingdom were examined, and their development was studied. Plans were formed for the construction of new canals, the repair of old ones, the re-opening of ruined wells, and the re-peopling of deserted villages. An engineer of rank and experience was appointed from the British service, and three lakhs from the Revenue were set apart by the Council for public improvements.

Legislative arrangements.

34. But these fair prospects were interrupted by the rebellion of 1848, and the campaign which resulted in the annexation of 1849.

Section II.

Detailed Description of the Frontier.

35. The description of Huzara and the Trans-Indus Frontier will, on account of the stirring scenes which have been enacted in them, require a more detailed description in respect of topography, population and political circumstances.

36. The District of Huzara is in the extreme north-west angle of the Sind Saugur Doab, between the rivers Jhelum and Indus. It consists of a series of valleys encircled by hills, among the most remarkable of which are the Doond and Suttee Hills (on a spur of which range the sanatarium of Murree is built), as also the Bhangree mountain, opposite to the lofty Mahaban, which though rising on the other side of the Indus overtops the surrounding ranges. The whole tract undulates with ridges, and out of an horizontal area of 2,500 square miles, scarcely more than a tenth is level. The only plain of any extent is that of Huzara Proper, in which are situated the cantonment of Baroo Kote, and Hurrecpore the capital. There is also the valley of Puklee, the smaller one of Khanpur, and the tract between the Indus and the far-famed mountain of Gundgurh.

Huzara.

37. This mountain was prior to British rule a stronghold of banditti, who infested the high road passing through Hussun Abdul to Peshawur. At the foot of one of its northern spurs, opposite to Hurreepore, is the strong village of Murree, where the Seikhs were several times repulsed by the mountaineers, and where Major Abbott found an asylum during the late insurrection.

Mountain of Gundgurh.

38. The glen of Khaghan, being often only the rocky bed of the Nynsookh river, bounded on either side by precipitous mountains, does not deserve the name of a valley, and is here only noticed for the strength of its position, and the dangerous character of its petty chieftains. The Syeds of Khaghan were foremost among the supporters of Syed Ahmed, who met his death at Balakote, the outlet of the glen, opposing his hundreds of rude mountaineers to the bayonets of thousands of Seikh soldiers under Maharaja (then Kour) Shere Singh. The defile projects outwards in a north-easterly direction to the confines of Husorah and Chilas, whence the Nynsookh river takes its source.

Khaghan.

39. The Gukkers, Guggers, and the other aborigines of Huzara have most of them been mastered by Pathan invaders from beyond the Indus. These chieftains, secure in their fastnesses, and connected by ties of consanguinity and fellow-feeling with tribes still wilder than themselves, had been accustomed not only to spurn all constituted authority, but actually to exact "black mail" from the rulers of the Punjab.

Pathan conquerors of Huzara.

40. The Moguls, and subsequently the Dooranees, failed to master them; and the Seikhs, after having been frequently foiled, at length nominally accomplished their subjugation by stirring up internal faction and by the perpetration of countless acts of cruelty and treachery. But the conquerors held little more than the ground occupied by their garrisons, and the mountaineers kept down only by a moveable column constantly in the field, took advantage of the Sutlej campaign to rise *en masse* and recapture all the forts.

Seikh rule.

41. In the distribution of Seikh territory, Huzara fell to the share of Golab Singh, but as it was evident that the Maharaja could never hold it with advantage, either to himself or to the people, and as its

British acquire Huzara by exchange.

pacification was likely to give employment to the most turbulent section of the Seikh army, an exchange was effected by the Resident's advice for some territory adjoining the Jummoo frontier.

42. Major Abbott, who had just completed the adjustment of boundaries between the new kingdom of Kashmeer and the dominions of Dhuleep Singh, was placed in charge of Huzara, which he has retained ever since. He has overcome the tribes by kindness and conciliation, and has ruled them by moral not physical force.

43. The agricultural classes have indeed been appeased by a light assessment, which Major Abbott was at the outset directed to make. But there are still elements of unquiet in an idle military class, governed by fanatical priests, and in a rugged country, offering every facility for attack, escape or defence. The Gundgurh mountain has indeed been cleared of robbers, but danger is always to be apprehended in the Bangree and Khaghan defiles, and in the wild fastnesses of the Doonds and Suttees, which, with their rapid torrents and precipitous rocks, might enable a few warrior priests, with a handful of retainers, to hold-out against large numbers.

Elements of disturbance.

44. Such a district is to be held not by a brigade or an army, but by a police, strong, yet not vexatious or inquisitorial, by concession of privileges to the influential classes, by the occupation in strength of the Hurreepoor Fort, and by the location of a small field-force, ready to move at a moment's warning.

45. North-west of Huzara, and on the right bank of the Indus, lies the province of Peshawur, containing the four well-known divisions of Eusufzye, Hushtnuggur, Doaba and Peshawur Proper.

46. This far-famed and beautiful valley, forming the extreme corner of the empire, is encircled on three sides by the Khyber, Mohmund, Swat and Khuttuk Hills, and is on the fourth side open to the Indus. It is watered by the Cabul river and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Swat river and the Bara. Its total area is about 2,400 square miles. It is intersected by the great road, through which the invaders of India have always passed.

Peshawur Valley.

47. Eusufzye is bounded on the south by the Indus, north and east, by the Swat Mountains, and west by the Cabul river and the Mehra, or desert plateau

Eusufzye.

between it and Hushtnuggur. The tract is intersected on the east by off-shoots from the Swat Mountains, but in other parts it is a perfect plain. The inhabitants are Pathans, proud, warlike and extremely sensitive in all matters connected with family custom. They rose against Syed Ahmed, a chief of sacerdotal character, merely because his acts militated against their hereditary feelings and prejudices. Cases of this nature require delicate management at the hands of governors. Indeed this irritable tendency characterizes more or less all the hill tribes. The Seikhs never could collect revenue from the Pathans except by force of arms. The rustic chiefs would hold out in their fortified villages until guns were brought against them, when they would fly to the hills, leaving their enemies to cut what they could of the standing crops, and then to fire the village. Having collected little, and destroyed much, the Seikhs would retire, to return a year or two afterwards and realize arrears with a similar barbarity.

Seikh method of collecting revenue.

48. Under the direction of Colonel G. Lawrence, this people, left to the management of their own chiefs or Khans, have consented to abstain altogether from armed resistance, and to pay a light revenue. They no longer cultivate as heretofore, armed to the teeth, with sword and matchlock at their side, but they gratify their martial spirits by enlisting into the British regiments, and by distinguishing themselves in service as the best soldiers in India.

49. Between Eusufzye and Hushtnuggur lies the Mehra, a bare, desolate plain, in places broken up into ravines, which afford lurking places to bandits. For miles not a village is to be seen, but the cemetery is occasionally varied by gigantic tumuli and brick-kilns, the debris of a large city. The soil is naturally good, and might be rendered more productive than at present if a canal were cut from the Swat river.

Mehra.

50. Hushtnuggur, a narrow but fertile tract, was for many years the feudal domain of Hoti Mal[illegible] Sooltan Mahomed. It [illegible] eight large villages, bordering on the Swat river. The chief of these is Tangee, situated near the point where the river enters the hills. It was from this place that Arjun Singh, [illegible] hills, whence he again descended to [illegible]

Hushtnuggur.

is hoped that the construction of a bridge over the Swat river, and the establishment of a line of communication guarded by police, will prevent the recurrence of such atrocities.

Doaba.

51. Doaba is enclosed by the Swat and Cabul rivers. The land is chiefly moist and rich, and the inhabitants peacefully disposed. Until the establishment of military posts at Shabkudder and Dubba, portions of this tract lay at the mercy of marauders from the Mohmund Mountains.

Peshawur Proper.

52. Peshawur Proper is divided into two portions, one lying on the right bank of the Cabul river, and adjoining the Khuttuk and Afreedee hills, which run down to a point at Attock; the other a triangular-shaped tract, of which the two sides are marked out by the Cabul river and one of its tributaries the Bara, and the base by the Khyber Hills. This is the most highly cultivated spot in the whole valley; in the heart of it stands the city of Peshawur, just eighteen miles from the great Khyber Pass. Its commerce languished under the stern rule which the Seikhs found necessary for the occupation of the Province. But now that restrictions have been removed, trade is rapidly expanding; the suburbs and environs also have improved in appearance.

53. The inhabitants of Peshawur Proper belong to mixed races of no political importance. They are industrious and peaceful, and long accustomed to bear up against the oppression of harsh masters and fierce neighbours.

General Avitabile's administration.

54. The Seikh rule in this Province was signalized by the stern administration of General Avitabile. Het horoughly identified himself with the nation among whom he had became naturalized. No trace of European civilization was discernible in his official acts. He collected revenue in the Seikh fashion. His criminal code was blood for blood, especially if the murdered man was a Seikh. But his object was the sacrifice of a victim rather than the punishment of guilt. In this respect he exceeded the principle of Seikh jurisprudence, which was averse to capital punishment. He effected local improvements in a rough manner. He kept his troops in order, and once when a brigade mutinied for a largess, he granted the donation, and then called in the hill-tribes to plunder the treasure-laden mutineers.

55. The last governor was Raja Shere Singh Atareewala, who was

removed by the Resident for oppression, and was succeeded by Sirdar Golab Singh Puvindea, under the guidance of Colonel G. Lawrence. By their joint efforts, plundering excursions were checked, the taxation was lightened, economy introduced into the establishments, military and administrative, and the force was kept true to its government for six months after the Mooltan outbreak.

56. Since annexation, the Province has been held by a regular force of 10,500 men, among whom are two regiments of European Infantry and 700 European Artillery. An advanced outpost will be constructed at Jumrood to watch the mouths of the Khyber Pass. The Peshawur force is strong enough to maintain possession under all ordinary circumstances, and even to enter the hills for a day's march. The present military arrangements might perhaps be ultimately modified, with a considerable saving to the State. The police under the system now in progress having been well organized, and effectively disposed, and supported by good irregulars, might be able to hold the valley with the aid of a comparatively small regular force. The nature of the force may be changed, not its numbers. The bridges now being constructed on the Swat and Cabul rivers will preserve the communication between Peshawur and its outposts; but until a permanent bridge is constructed over the Indus at Attock, the Peshawur valley will ever be an object of anxiety.

Regular force at Peshawur.

57. South of Peshawur lies Kohat, a valley thirty-five miles long, and averaging four miles broad, girdled by hills. To its south is Bunnoo; to its west the Wuzeeree and the Bungush country; to the east the ridges which overhang the Indus. It is an expensive incumbrance, but politically indispensable to the British Government, as connecting Peshawur with our other Trans-Indus possessions. Kohat is only approachable from Peshawur by two passes, both passing through the Afreedee Hills; the shortest and the most practicable is a dangerous defile of fourteen miles, with little water; the second is a more difficult and more circuitous pass, held by the Janckhel Afreedees, and called after their name. From the Indus it is also approached by two passes, that of Kooshalgurh, and that of Kalabagh, both passing through the Khuttuk Hills. A like number connect it with Bunnoo; the Soorduk Pass, seven miles long direct, between Bahadoor Kheyl and Luthummer, and the Koonh-i-gao, a circuitous but safer route from Nurree to Khurruk.

Kohat.

58. The revenue is fixed at a low rate, as the villages are refractory, and if pressed, betake themselves to the hills. Those portions however which are held by the hill-tribe of Khuttuks are usually quiet. The Khuttuks indeed have, in their neighbourhood, been uniformly faithful and obedient; and their chief, Khwaja Mahommed Khan, who holds in farm the southern hill portion, deserves well of the Government for various acts of fidelity and good service.

The Khuttuks and their chief.

59. The valley is famous for its salt-mines, the chief of which, at Bahadoor Kheyl, is guarded by a fort. At Kohat itself there is also a force, with a cantonment and a fort.

60. In continuation of the Kohat Valley there runs the valley of Hungoo, twenty miles long by two or three broad, which opens into the plains of Meeranzye. This latter plain, about nine miles square, and bounded on the south-west by the Khoorum river, scarcely twenty miles distant from where it emerges into the Bunnoo plain, is held by seven fortified villages, which by order of the Most Noble the Governor General have been taken under British protection; each village is an independent commonwealth, but unfortunately, the communities have ranged themselves under two opposing factions. This internal strife is fomented by the Wuzeerees and other tribes, who by interference and encroachment have contrived to appropriate some of the choicest lands in the valley.

Meeranzye.

61. Kohat was formerly attached to Peshawur, but it has recently been separated, and placed in charge of Captain Coke.

62. South of Kohat lies the valley of Bunnoo, accessible by the two dangerous passes just mentioned, namely, the Soorduk, and the Koonh-i-gao. This valley has been so truly and completely described by Major Edwardes that a brief notice will suffice. The lands are chiefly rich and fertile, intersected by the Khoorum, and irrigated by water-cuts. The only uncultivated portion is the "thul," or pasturage ground at the base of the hills. During the winter months, the Wuzeerees pasture their flocks and herds, and erect patriarchal huts of skins with wooden framework. In the summer months they retire to the cold mountain-heights, taking their cattle and dwellings with them. This tribe formerly wrested a portion of the cultivated lands from the Bunnoochees, and have been confirmed in their possession. The villages are well built,

Bunnoo.

and were once walled in, but all fortifications have been now dismantled. There is a substantial fort at Dhuleep Gurh, the capital, and a military road leading to it. A cantonment has lately been added. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for their amelioration, the people are still evil-disposed and indifferent to human life, though some improvement in their habits is certainly perceptible. However, much of their demoralization is owing to the injudicious combination of weakness and severity with which the Seikhs used to treat them; a specimen of this regime has been given in the description of Eusufzye. A strong force was despatched by the Resident in 1847 under Lieut. Edwardes, but being interdicted from their usual tactics of rapine and plunder, the Seikh soldiery were somewhat unsuccessful in the collection of revenue The next year, another force was sent under the same officer on a mission of peace, humanity and civilization. In four months the Bunnoochees, and even the Wuzeerees, were taught to pay revenue, strongholds were dismantled, and a foundation was laid for the administration of justice.

Condition of the Bunnoochees.

63. The next valley, of Murwut, with its thirsty land and fine people, is the very opposite of Bunnoo with its rich harvests and vicious inhabitants. There are indeed two streams,* but no wells or water-courses. However, the grateful soil yields a comparatively prolific return for every precarious shower. The men neither rob nor stab, but they are high-spirited, and if provoked, will turn and rend their persecutors. In 1846, they rose *en masse*, and for some days besieged the Fort of Lukkee.

Murwut.

64. Adjoining Murwut, is the Valley of Esa Kheyl, containing forty-five villages; a narrow oblong strip between the Indus and a long spur of the Khuttuk range, that runs southward into the plain. Some of these villages used to pay little revenue, *because* they were periodically plundered by the Khuttuk mountaineers; they have now no such excuse, but are able to pay at the rates of their neighbours.

Esa Kheyl.

65. To the south of Bunnoo lies the Tânk Valley, connected with Murwut by the Pyzoo Pass, and with Bunnoo by that of Mulizye. In richness, beauty and political position, it resembles Bunnoo. Above it rise the Wuzeeree and

Tânk.

* The Khoorum and the Goomul.

Buttanee Mountains, and as several passes afford a ready approach, the inhabitants are exposed to assault and encroachment from one of the most oppressive among the hill-tribes. That no raid or foray has occurred since annexation is most creditable to Shah Nawaz Khan, a local chieftain who farms the government revenue. He belonged to an ancient family beloved by the people. He was expelled by the Seikh officials, but Major Edwardes reinstated the exile, who has, since annexation, been confirmed in his position, with equal advantage to the people and to the Government.

Defiles of the Sulimanee range.

66. From Tânk down to Sind, the most important features in the range of hills are the three "Tokes." These Tokes are the narrow precipitous defiles separating the outer from the inner range. In places their gorges are so confined as to resemble fissures in the rock, not more than ten yards wide. The passage is most difficult, being interrupted by rocks running right athwart the defile; occasionally it widens out, and the bed thus formed is choked up with sand. These glens, almost impassable to strangers, can be easily footed by the mountaineers and their horses. They afford shelter and concealment to robber parties, who pass along them unobserved, to muster for an inroad into the plains. Here the marauders will assemble at a great distance from their usual haunts, and emerge at distant points from their own homes into the plain. For water they depend on the earthy strata, whence, by scratching up the soil, they can obtain a few draughts of brackish liquid. From these defiles, running parallel with the outer range, there are numerous outlets opening into the plains. The base of the hills is skirted by a "Mehra," or open uncultivated plain from ten to twenty miles broad, having however a few villages on either side; it becomes contracted towards the south, near Dehra Ghazee Khan. In this vicinity it is overgrown with brushwood, but elsewhere it is generally a naked waste, without any sign of life or vegetation.

Base and skirts of the hills.

Champaign of the Derajat.

67. The villages adjoining this sterile strip are far apart and more or less fortified. Their cultivation is scattered, and depends for irrigation not on wells, but on tanks, and on the mountain-torrents rudely trained to descend in steps and terraces. But the element, not being sufficiently under command, often floods, instead of irrigating, and the

disappointed villagers find that they have introduced a destroying enemy within their limits. Throughout this tract a skilful regulation and husbanding of the water is urgently required. If no arrangements are made, the land is parched up; if inadequate arrangements are made, it is swept by a deluge. The scientific management of these unruly streams will be alluded to hereafter.

Course and banks of the Indus.

68. The alluvial line of the Indus differs little from that of the other rivers, except that the floodings are more wide-spread and more impetuous. On the right bank are the Derajat, or encamping grounds of Ishmael, Futteh, and Ghazee Khan, all chiefs in the great Affghan invasion of the last century. Dera Ghazee Khan is a lovely spot, surrounded by luxuriant date-groves. Besides these, are Kalabagh at the termination of the Khuttuk Hills, and Mithunkote at the confluence of the Five Rivers. Their commercial importance has increased since annexation, and will be still further augmented whenever the navigation of the Indus may be fairly opened.

Inhabitants of the Frontier.

69. In the foregoing description of the Huzara and Trans-Indus Frontier, many of the most marked peculiarities of the inhabitants have been touched upon. Still, on account of the political notoriety to which many of these hill-tribes have attained, and the large armaments which have been employed against them, it will be not amiss to group the several races under one view, and thus to complete the portraiture.

70. The two main denominations are firstly of mixed tribes chiefly of Affghan and Turkish descent, and secondly Belooch tribes.

Classification of hill-tribes.

1. Mixed tribes of Affghan and Turkish descent.

2. Belooch tribes.

71. The mixed tribes hold the mountains from Huzara and Peshawur to Dera Futteh Khan, and consist of the following subdivisions: *Turnoulies, Mohmunds, Afreedees, Khuttuks, Pathans, Bungush, Orakzyes, Wuzeerees, Sheranees,* and *Bhuttenees.* The Beloochees tenant the hill-ranges from Dera Futteh Khan to the south-western extremity of the Derajat, and to the borders of Sind; their subdivisions are the *Ooshteranees,* the *Bozdars, Ligharees, Boogtees, Murrees* and *Ghoorchanees.*

Turnoulies.

72. The Turnoulies chiefly belong to Huzara, but they hold lands on both sides the Indus, leagued with the Jadoons of the Mahaban, and with the Chuggerzyes, Hus-

sunzyes and other northern Pathan tribes, they proved most formidable opponents to the Seikhs. It was in their country that Mr. Carne, the Collector of Customs, was recently murdered.

Afreedees.

73. West and south-west of Peshawur, the most important tribe are the Afreedees. They hold the Khyber and Kohat Pas ses. The numerous sections of the tribe (Kheyls), each headed by its chief, have been usually split up into factions, and united only to oppose the sovereigns of the Punjab and of Cabul, and to levy "black-mail" from travellers and merchants. All the great invaders and the supreme potentates of Northern India have successively had these Afreedees in their pay. Ghengiz, Timur, Babur, Nadir Shah, Ahmed Shah, the Barukzyes, the Seikhs, and lastly, the British. To all, these unmanageable mountaineers have been treacherous. In each Kheyl, some will receive money from a Government, and will connive with the remainder in stopping its convoys, plundering the baggage, and murdering stragglers. Their hills near the Khyber are difficult for military operations; but the high lands of Turee, which stretch back into the interior, and in which the Afreedees, together with the Orakzyes and others, take up their summer abode, are accessible from Kohat, and possess a climate congenial to Europeans. In their plain settlements, they are merely squatters, who have won their acres by the sword, and pay revenue with the utmost unwillingness and irregularity. They are not deficient in aptitude for husbandry. Men descended from the same stock with them, farm some of the most highly cultivated garden lands in Furruckabad.

Their martial qualities.

74. They are brave and hardy, good soldiers, and better marksmen. The best shots in the Guide Corps are Afreedees. Perhaps 200 of them may be found scattered among the Punjab regiments. If placed as escort or sentries over treasure, they are not to be trusted, but in action they are true to their salt, even when fighting against their own brethren. In this fidelity, they are not singular. Fanatic Mahomedans everywhere will fight against men of their own creed on behalf of the infidel, Hindu, Seikh or British.

Mohmunds.

75. The Mohmunds have of late gained a notoriety by their desultory skirmishing with the British troops. They inhabit the hills north of the Khyber, and hold both banks of the Cabul river. Their capital, Lalpurah, is situated

just beyond the north-western extremity of the Khyber. They have encroached upon the plains, and now possess some of the richest lands in the Doaba, from Michnee, where the Cabul river debouches from the hills, to Mutta on the Swat river. They have also extensively colonized south of the Cabul river. In many points of character they resemble the Afreedees, but are inferior as soldiers.

Eusufzye Pathans.

76. The Eusufzye Pathans, their martial qualities and social reformation, have been already mentioned. At the Battle of Teree, which gave the sovereignty of Peshawur to the Seikhs, the Eusufzyes formed the strength of the Mahomedan army, which, numbering 30,000 men, withstood a Seikh force of equal numbers, supported by guns and headed by Runjeet Singh himself. On another occasion they surrounded and attacked a body of Seikh irregular cavalry, 8,000 strong; the Maharajah was absent, but Hurree Singh Nulwa and 40 other Sirdars, the flower of the Seikh chivalry, were present. These chiefs, feeling their position to be desperate, charged with the utmost gallantry, and cut a way through their assailants, a heterogeneous mass of undisciplined fanatics.

Khuttuks.

77. The Khuttuks dwell in the hills south of Peshawur, and the plain which lies between the base of these hills and the Cabul river. In the Kohat Valley, also, they are the predominating tribe. They hold the Khooshalgurh pass, leading from the Indus into Kohat, and offering the easiest entrance to the valley. Their pacific behaviour has been already commended.

Character of the four great tribes.

78. Of these four great tribes, the Afreedees and Mohmunds have repeatedly appeared in arms against us since annexation, while the Eusufzyes and Khuttuks have never fired a shot, except on our side, yet neither of the two latter are inferior to the former in manliness or spirit. Even during Avitabile's reign of terror, they never abated their resistance to Seikh authority. This relentless ruler never ventured into the Khuttuk valley, or the Eusufzye plains.

Orakzyes.

79. The Orakzyes are to be met with to the north-west of Kohat, near the Hungoo Valley.

Bungush.

80. The Bungush tribe inhabit the enclosed plain of Meerunzye, and also the Khoorum Valley, within the Cabul limits.

81. The Wuzeerees have their abode in the hills south-west of

Wuzeerees.

Kohat, overlooking the Bunnoo Valley. The internal history of this remarkable tribe is fully set forth in the volumes of Mr. Elphinstone and Major Edwardes. They occupy numerous passes opening into the Tânk and Bunnoo Valleys. The hill which overhangs the western face of the Soorduk defile is also held by them. The British Government is peculiarly interested in the guarding of the Soorduk Pass, as it forms the direct line of communication between Bahadoor Kheyl and Bunnoo. The nomadic habits of this tribe have been previously touched upon; they are both graziers and robbers. Commanding the main channel of commerce from Cabul and Ghuznee to the Punjab and Hindoostan, they strive to levy contributions (with more or less success) from the Povindeahs, those warrior-merchants whose hardihood and perseverance command a passage from Ghuznee to Derajat.

Mithanees of the Ghubber Mount.

82. Between Tânk and Bunnoo, the Ghubber Mountain, a large mass protruding into the plains, is infested by a predatory tribe, named Mithanees, who are perpetually at feud with the Wuzeerees.

Sheerannees.

83. On the mountainous border of Dera Ishmael Khan, the most formidable tribe are the Sheerannees; they have frequently descended to rob and murder. On one occasion they surprised and cut up a small British outpost; on another, a gallant police officer, with a handful of men, pursued a retreating party, killed the chief and two of his sons, and lost his own life in the conflict. The third remaining son recently applied for service in the military police. The Board deemed it politic to comply with this request, but with the fickleness of a savage he retracted his offer. It is not impossible that he may again attempt a raid, to avenge the blood of his father and brothers.

Their depredations.

84. Previous to annexation, these Sheerannees had made themselves the terror of the border. They used to carry off not only cattle, but men and women, whom they never released except for a rich ransom. They once sacked the town of Drabund, though defended by a small Seikh garrison with a Kardar at its head. In 1848, Major Edwardes testifies that for miles the border was laid waste by their depredations, or deserted through fear of their attacks.

85. The Ooshterannees are considered one of the most warlike tribes

Ooshteraunees

in the Sulimun range. Within the last few years they have colonized in the skirt of the hills, where they hold perhaps 20,000 acres of arable land. They have been constantly engaged in feuds with the Kusraunees, a tribe less warlike than themselves, but still by no means contemptible in spirit and enterprize. Not only was the border rife with raids and forays, but also fortified villages were besieged, and pitched fights were attended with considerable loss of life. The Ooshteraunee lands were in the jurisdiction of the Kardar of Dera Futteh Khan, but he collected nothing, except what he could grasp by violence or surprise. The Kusraunees have recently signalized themselves by an audacious act. A fugitive village chief brought down 600 of them from the hills by a night march, and partially plundered the town of Dera Futteh Khan, 20 miles distant. A party of Punjab Cavalry, mustering 45 sabres, and a brave old police officer (he had previously lost an arm in action), accompanied by 20 followers, gave chase to the free-booters, who eventually took up a strong position behind an embankment. There, the cavalry gallantly charged them; but were ultimately repelled with the loss of several men.

Kusraunees.

86. Lawless Belooch tribes cluster thick in the hills opposite Dera Ghazee Khan. In the Sanjurh Division of this district, the Kusraunees disappear, but the most powerful tribe are the Bozdars. Under the Sikh Rule, the Fort of Mungrota was erected to check their depredations. Sawun Mull and General Ventura were obliged to patrol [illegible]

Bozdars.

Hurrund is infested by the Ghorchanees [illegible] them having been recently [illegible] by a Hindu [illegible] of Sawun Mull, the whole body [illegible] dered him. After that the Government [illegible] Dera Ghazee Khan [illegible]

Ghorchanees

[illegible] corrected their [illegible]

Boozdars and Murrees

The [illegible] is chiefly attributable to their [illegible] ever, they have been partially [illegible] pretty concealed by Mr Gordon's [illegible] Dera Ghazee Khan. [illegible] They are favoured [illegible] skirts, which [illegible]

with sedge and brushwood. But it is hoped that order may be introduced by police organization, by the location of an European officer at Mithunkote, and by concert with the Sind authorities.

87. The country inhabited by these Belooch tribes closely resembles that described by Sir C. Napier in his Trukkee Campaign. Indeed, that locality cannot be more than 50 miles from Rajhan; and the tribes, which the Sind Horse hold in check, are brethren of those that occupy the Dera Ghazee Khan border.

88. By way of counting our foes, the following rough estimate may be given of the number of fighting men which these hill tribes (extending from Sind to Peshawur and Huzara) could turn out.

Estimated strength of the tribes.

Turnoulees,	6,000
Afreedees,	15,000
Mohmunds,	12,000
Khuttuks,	15,000
Eusufzyes,	30,000
Wuzeerees,	15,000
Kusranees,	5,000
Belooch tribes,	25,000
Sheeranees,	10,000
Buttunees,	5,000

89. Thus there are more than 100,000 men who might be arrayed in opposition against us, in a country most difficult for military operations. They are priest-ridden fanatics, and bigoted followers of the Prophet. They are without discipline, and have no guns, but they are well armed, and often well mounted. Of the whole number many are our own subjects; but previous to annexation, even these had recognized no lord and paid little revenue. And this shows what they might again become, if temptation offered or circumstances favoured. From their past history omens may be gathered for the future. It has been shown that they have at various times stopped trade, paralyzed agriculture, murdered governors, sacked towns, and having wrought these deeds, have enjoyed impunity in their fastnesses; some have even fought pitched battles, and several have ventured to attack British outposts. The sense, which our predecessors entertained of their prowess, is attested by the forts now standing, and by the tumuli at short

Their power for mischief.

intervals all down the Derajat, on which military posts were probably placed 1,500 years ago to oppose them. They are not capable of combination; but they could make desultory attacks in ceaseless succession. It is clear that, if unopposed, they would devastate the champaign country down to the Indus, and threaten our Cis-Indus districts. Thus to guard the line of the Indus, a greater force would be required than that now employed.

Reasons why the condition of these tribes has been detailed.

90. The physical features of the frontier and the character of the hill-tribes have been described at some length, in order that the reasons may be set forth which demand the extensive military arrangements lately sanctioned by the Government, and to be detailed in the sequel.

British policy towards them.

The Board's correspondence for the last three years will have shown that their policy towards the mountaineers is pacific. They have striven to conciliate those who dwell beyond our boundaries, and to reason into submission, and rule with forbearance, those who cultivate within our territory. Notwithstanding this, the British authority has been occasionally defied by both classes. Still, it is hoped that, by the perfecting of defensive measures, and by the effect of prompt retaliation, these outbreaks may cease in future. But the Board are persuaded that a defensive attitude alone will not secure the peace of our borders. If the hill-tribes commit aggressions, they must be punished in their own homes. Those who have lands and villages must lose them; those who have neither will yet have flocks and herds which may be confiscated; and if possible, all must be made to feel that their persons are never secure from our vengeance, and that no retreat can protect them from the skill and courage of our troops. It may be occasionally advisable to compromise a collision with aggressive tribes, by overtures and concessions; but this policy must be tempered by the consideration that such examples may incite other tribes to attack, in the hope of being bought off also. It was by *offensive* operations, as also by employing one against the other, that the governors of Mooltan and the Derajat restrained their depredations. General Ventura made one incursion into the hills; Dewan Sawun Mull entered them five separate times; and Moolraj, during his short career, twice retaliated their attacks.

Pacific efforts to be tried.

But if they fail, offensive as well as defensive measures necessary.

Detachments of two or three thousand men, supported by the yeomen of the lowlands, were found sufficient for such incursions, involving a stay of a week or ten days on the hills.

Section III.

Introduction of British Rule.

91. Such was the country which, by the Governor General's proclamation of March 1849, was constituted a portion of the British Empire in India. The machinery of Government was set in motion by the appointment of a Board of Administration, consisting of a President and two Members. At the same time, the main principles were described, on which the administration was to be conducted. The executive Staff was to consist of Commissioners, on salaries of Rs. 2,750 per month, Deputy Commissioners on salaries of from 1,000 to 1,600, Assistant Commissioners on salaries of 500 to 700, and Extra-assistant Commissioners on salaries of from 250 to 500. While the three first grades would consist of Covenanted or Commissioned Officers (Mr. Cortlandt and Captain Tytler excepted) to the fourth might belong both Europeans and natives, especially such natives as might have filled offices of trust under the Durbar. All Officers were in their various degrees vested with triple powers, criminal, civil, and fiscal. The Board were entrusted with plenary authority to control and supervise all Departments. They were to wield the powers usually conferred on the Sudder Courts of Judicature and the Sudder Board of Revenue at the Presidencies. The Commissioners were to be Superintendents of revenue and police, and to exercise the appellate powers of a civil and the criminal powers of a session's judge. The Deputy Commissioners were to be Magistrates and Collectors of revenue, and to try all civil suits exceeding in value 1,000 Rs.; Assistant Commissioners, subordinate to the Deputy Commissioners, were to exercise various gradations of power, according to their standing and fitness. But they might be vested with such powers as would enable them to dispose of any portion of the fiscal or criminal work, which the Deputy Commissioners might

Board of Administration constituted.

Civil Staff.

Detail of official grades.

Functions and powers.

think proper to entrust to them; and they might try civil suits up to 1,000 Rs. The Extra-assistant Commissioners were to perform the duties assigned to Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and subordinate native Judges. The ranks of the official subordinates were to be filled as much as possible by natives of the country.

Investigation of rent-free tenures.

92. In the fiscal department, the first object of attention was to be the inquiry into rent-free tenures, that is, what lands were to be exempt from taxation, and on what terms; at the same time, a set of rules for release and resumption were laid down. Existing settlements of the revenue, made during the Resident's regency, were to be upheld as a temporary measure. In tracts not previously settled, a quinquennial settlement was to be made. But all summary settlements were liable to such modifications as might be introduced when the regular settlement should come on. The confirmation of settlements was to rest with the Board. In the management of the revenue, the maintenance of village communities, and the demarcation of boundaries, the rules in force throughout the north-western Provinces were to be observed. The arrangements regarding the abolition of the customs and of the transit duties, and the establishment of an excise on the single article of salt, were to be upheld.

Fiscal system.

93. For civil judicature, the rules current in the Sutlej Provinces were to be observed, as they were calculated to ensure substantial justice, unfettered by technicalities.

Penal code.

94. The penal code of the Presidency was to guide the administration of criminal justice, subject to such deviations as experience of the people and country might from time to time dictate.

Police.

95. Preventive measures of police were to be adopted. The wooded wilds of the Central Doabs, the haunts of thieves and plunderers, were to be intersected by roads; the people were to be disarmed; the forts and strongholds were to be dismantled.

Development of resources.

96. The resources of the country were to be developed; trade, agriculture, and commerce were to be fostered; canals were to be cut, levels taken, roads constructed. The mineral resources of the Alpine

regions bordering on the Himalayas were to be explored. River navigation was to be promoted.

97. One main object of this Report will be to show how the principles then inculcated have been carried out, and what has been done by the Board in fulfilment of the high trust reposed in them.

98. The newly annexed territories were divided into four main circles or Commissionerships. The most important Division was that of Lahore, comprising the upper portions of the Baree and Rechna Doabs, and containing both the political and the commercial capitals of Runjeet Singh's kingdom. It was divided into five districts, Lahore, Buttala, (now Goordaspoor,) Umritsur, in the Baree Doab, Wuzeerabad, (now Sealkote,) Shekhopoora, (now Goojeranwalla,) in the Rechna Doab. The second Division was that of Jhelum, comprising the Chuj Doab, and the country of the Salt range south of Huzara in the Sind Saugur Doab. The third Division is that of Mooltan, which embraces the lower portions of the Baree and Rechna Doabs, and is divided into three districts, Mooltan and Pakputtun (now Futtehpore Googaira) in the Baree, and Jhung in the Rechna Doabs. The fourth Division is that called Leia, which comprises that portion of the Sind Saugur Doab which lies south of the Salt range, and all the Derajat and Trans-Indus Tracts up to the latitude of Kalabagh in the Indus. It forms four districts, Leia, Khangurh in the Sind Saugur Doab, and Dera Ghazee Khan and Dera Ishmael Khan, including Bunnoo, on the right bank of the Indus. At first, the Provinces of Peshawur and Huzara (with its dependency of Kohat) were constituted two separate districts, immediately under the Board. But recently, the three districts, Peshawur, Huzara and Kohat have been erected into a separate Commissionership, styled the Peshawur Division.

Formation of Divisions or Commissionerships.
Allotment of Districts.

99. By the time that annexation was proclaimed, a numerous staff of civil officers had been summoned from the north-western Provinces, and placed at the Board's disposal, as also some selected officers from the Army, and several of the most experienced officers on the north-west Frontier. All were directed to meet at Lahore, as a central place of rendezvous. The number of covenanted and commissioned officers was at first 74, which was afterwards increased to 84.* Lately

Assembling of officers at Lahore.

* Inclusive of Settlement officers.

think proper to entrust to them; and they might try civil suits up to 1,000 Rs. The Extra-assistant Commissioners were to perform the duties assigned to Assistant Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and subordinate native Judges. The ranks of the official subordinates were to be filled as much as possible by natives of the country.

92. In the fiscal department, the first object of attention was to be the inquiry into rent-free tenures, that is, what lands were to be exempt from taxation, and on what terms; at the same time, a set of rules for release and resumption were laid down. Existing settlements of the revenue, made during the Resident's regency, were to be upheld as a temporary measure. In tracts not previously settled, a quinquennial settlement was to be made. But all summary settlements were liable to such modifications as might be introduced when the regular settlement should come on. The confirmation of settlements was to rest with the Board. In the management of the revenue, the maintenance of village communities, and the demarcation of boundaries, the rules in force throughout the north-western Provinces were to be observed. The arrangements regarding the abolition of the customs and of the transit duties, and the establishment of an excise on the single article of salt, were to be upheld.

Investigation of rent-free tenures.

Fiscal system.

93. For civil judicature, the rules current in the Sutlej Provinces were to be observed, as they were calculated to ensure substantial justice, unfettered by technicalities.

94. The penal code of the Presidency was to guide the administration of criminal justice, subject to such deviations as experience of the people and country might from time to time dictate.

Penal code.

95. Preventive measures of police were to be adopted. The wooded wilds of the Central Doabs, the haunts of thieves and plunderers, were to be intersected by roads; the people were to be disarmed; the forts and strongholds were to be dismantled.

Police.

96. The resources of the country were to be developed; trade, agriculture, and commerce were to be fostered; canals were to be cut, levels taken, roads constructed. The mineral resources of the Alpine

Development of resources.

lected at Lahore, and there paid up and disbanded. The most promising among them were taken into the British Service. All those whom we could not admit received gratuities and pensions. The infirm and the superannuated were also pensioned. The ease and quiet with which this measure was carried out is worthy of remark. That large bodies of brave men, once so turbulent and formidable as to overawe their Government and wield the destinies of their country, should lay down their arms, receive their arrears and retire from an exciting profession to till the ground, without in any place creating a disturbance, is indicative of the effect which had been produced by the British power, of the manly forbearance which characterizes the Seikh, and of the satisfaction felt at the justice of the Government.

Investigation into rent-free tenures commenced.

103. In pursuance of the injunctions conveyed by the Most Noble the Governor General, in the letter of the 31st March 1849, the inquiries into feudal jagheers and other privileges and immunities, were at once set on foot. In order that his Lordship's wishes might be carried out without delay, a special Officer was appointed for the work. These proceedings involved not only a consideration of the grants themselves, but also the discharge, the employment or the pensioning of the feudal levies, and other contingents no longer required for the military service of the State.

Police organized.

104. An armed Police Force, foot and horse, was raised, and partially organized, both for the protection of the Frontier and the preservation of internal peace.

Sale of State property.

105. Arrangements were made for the public sale of the Lahore State property. All personal effects and jewels having been entrusted to his guardians, the young Maharaja was conducted from the capital towards the North-western Provinces. These measures, which, though of political necessity, were calculated to have a moving effect on the feelings of the people, were yet carried into effect without any ebullition.

Young Maharaja's departure.

Foundation laid for civil administration.

106. The administration of the country was set in train; civil and criminal courts were established; offenders were apprehended; and during the course of the year no less than 8,000 convicts were lodged in custody. The village Police were appointed.

the Hon'ble Court's orders have limited the Covenanted Establishment to the following schedule, including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej states.

7	Commissioners,.....	@ 2,750	per month.
11	Deputy Commissioners of 1st grade,	@ 1,500	ditto.
6	Ditto 2nd ditto,	@ 1,200	ditto.
12	Ditto 3rd ditto,	@ 1,000	ditto.
19	Assistants of 1st grade, ...	@ 700	ditto.
6	Ditto..... 2nd ditto, ...	@ 600	ditto.
18	Ditto.. 3rd ditto, ...	@ 500	ditto.

79* Total number of officers.

The number of uncovenanted judicial officers is 42. Of the subordinate Native Establishment, one portion, viz. the Police, will appear in a subsequent section. The Revenue Establishment, and the staff of writers, Native and Europeans, for the various offices at the central stations of districts, were formed on a lower scale, but on the same principles as in our older Provinces. The cost will be seen in the financial statements.

Preliminary proceedings in the Districts.

100. The rough outline of the districts and Divisions above described having been formed, no time was lost in despatching the officers to their respective jurisdictions, in order that they might make tours through their districts, organize something like a police control, take possession of Forts and public buildings, and arrange for the collection of the spring revenue, before the harvest then standing ripe in the fields should be disposed of by the agriculturists. All these introductory measures were carried out with as much rapidity as the inclement season of the year permitted.

Settlement of political affairs.

Disarmation proc
Forts

101. Attention was immediately directed to those political matters which affected the public peace. The Punjab disarming proclamation was placarded everywhere, the munitions of war were seized or surall directions. The dismantling of those only being reserved purposes.

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102.

Seikh sc
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Settlement of political affairs.
Disarming proclamation promulgated.
Forts dismantled.

101. Attention was immediately directed to those political matters which affected the public peace. The Punjab disarming proclamation was placarded everywhere, and the munitions of war were seized or surrendered in all directions. The dismantling of strongholds was vigorously commenced, those only being reserved which might be required for military or political purposes.

Seikh soldiery disbanded.

102. A general muster was called of the Seikh soldiery, together with all military retainers of the late Government and its chiefs. The men were chiefly col-

* Exclusive of Settlement officers.

107. In the fiscal department summary settlements of the land revenue were made, in those districts not previously settled under the regency. A new system of excise and customs was matured and submitted to Government; municipal and conservancy arrangements were made; some attention was paid to public improvements. Scientific surveys were conducted, both for the great road to Peshawur and for the Baree Doab Canals, and cross roads were commenced in all directions. Thus ended the first year of British rule.

Miscellaneous improvements. Settlement and survey.

Conservancy.

Roads.

108. The commencement of the second year was signalized by currency reform. A great variety of coinage had prevailed in the Punjab, producing mercantile confusion, disadvantageous exchanges, and facilitating fraud. These dead currencies were gradually withdrawn; large bullion remittances of the old coin, aggregating about fifty lacs, were transmitted to Calcutta, and also down the Indus, to be returned from the Bombay Mint with the British stamp. The old coinage has been to a great extent absorbed and recalled. Three-fourths of the revenue are now paid into the Treasury in British coin. In two or three years more, the Nanuk Shahee Rupee, the symbol of the Seikh religion and power, will be numbered with the things of the past.

Withdrawal of dead currencies.

109. Detailed plans and estimates were framed for the Baree Doab Canal; some progress was made with the Peshawur road, and with some of the main lines of commercial and military communication. The revenue survey and the regular settlement were commenced in the Baree Doab, and preliminary operations in the Rechna Doab. The new excise establishment was arranged. The entire British system and its institutions were thoroughly introduced. The Frontier Force was organized. The erection of public buildings at all the chief stations was taken in hand.

Baree Doab Canal projected.

Excise arrangements effected.

Frontier Force organized; public buildings commenced.

110. The two first years were years of *originating*, the third year has been rather one of *perfecting*. But the steps by which the general administration has advanced up to its present point, and the progress which may have been made in the details of each department, will be seen from the ensuing sections of this Report.

Summary of two years' administration.

Section IV.

ICATION OF THE PROVINCE—MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE INDUS FRONTIER.

By the orders of Government the Board were bound to maine internal peace of the Province, and to guard the Western r, from the northern borders of Sindh to Attock, as also the of the Huzara territory. The nature of these important out- of the Empire, their physical peculiarities, the nature of their have been already described in the second section of this . The military measures for their defence have yet to be de-

Soon after annexation, the Board were empowered to raise ten Regiments, 5 of cavalry and 5 of infantry, for the protection of the whole Western Frontier ith the exception of Peshawur, which important position was held by the regular army. The infantry regiments were to of 4 European Officers, 16 native Officers, 96 Non-commis- Officers and 800 Privates. The cavalry regiments of 588 each, with the same proportion of European and native Officers.

ıb Regiments.

It was an object to employ natives of the Punjab in these Regiments, but political reasons, restricting in the first instance the number of Seikhs that should nitted, and other classes not readily coming forward; there is in of the regiments a large admixture of Hindoostanees; but , recruiting has been stopped until the number of Seikhs shall t in a cavalry regiment to 100 and in an infantry regiment .

od of recruiting.

Before describing the distribution of this force, and the ions in which it is engaged, a brief notice will be given of each nt.

The First Regiment of Cavalry was raised at Peshawur, under the direction of Colonel George Lawrence, by Lieutenant Daly, a distinguished and excellent of the Bombay Service. The men mostly belong to the fine Eusufzye Pathans, and several of the native Officers are young f family. Within a year the corps was brought to a high state

ry, egiment.

of discipline. It was employed against the Afreedees, the Swatees in Raneezye and in the Kohat Pass, where its discipline and appearance attracted Sir Charles Napier's favourable notice. It is now stationed at Kohat, with a detachment at Bahadur Kheyl.

2nd Regiment.

116. The Second Regiment is composed chiefly of Hindoostanees; it was raised at Rawul Pindee, by the late Major Keiller, an old and meritorious Officer. Soon after its formation, the corps was moved up to Eusufzye. It suffered from unavoidable exposure, and among others lost its Commandant. Major Keiller's successor was his second in command, Lieutenant S. Browne, an active and intelligent Officer who had served with credit during the war. The regiment is now stationed at Dulleepgurh, in Bunnoo, with a detached troop on the Khoorum River.

3rd Regiment.

117. The Third Regiment is also more than half composed of Hindoostanees; it was raised by Captain Prendergast, at Lahore, an Officer of ability and great zeal. Its present station is Asnee in the Dera Ghazee Khan district.

4th Regiment.

118. The Fourth Regiment was raised at Pind Dadun Khan, by Captain Dowson, who had earned distinction during the Cabul Campaign in the irregular cavalry. He has been succeeded by the 2nd in command Captain Jacob, a zealous Officer. The corps is stationed at Dera Ghazee Khan, and is employed on Frontier duty. The troopers are chiefly Punjabees, Mussulmans and Hindoostanees.

5th Regiment.

119. The Fifth Regiment was raised at Mooltan and Leia; soon after its formation it crossed over the Indus to Dera Ishmael Khan. It is commanded by Captain Fitzgerald, a highly accomplished, zealous and gallant Officer, well known as Adjutant of the Sindh Horse, and Commandant of the Sindh Camel Corps.

Infantry.
1st Regiment.

120. Of the infantry arm, the First Regiment was raised at Peshawur, by Captain Coke, who had served with credit during the Punjab Campaign, and has since won well-merited distinction. As with the First Regiment of Cavalry, its ranks are chiefly filled by Pathans of Eusufzye. Its steadiness and bravery secured the admiration of Sir Charles Napier in the Kohat Pass, where, though not a twelvemonth raised, its conduct on the heights was held up as an example to the Bengal Army. The corps has

since fully maintained its reputation at Kohat, and more recently in the actions in the Raneezye Valley under Sir C. Campbell, where its gallant spirit was most conspicuous though acting against a kindred tribe, and many of the men having brethren in the ranks of the fanatic enemy.

2nd Regiment.

121. The Second Regiment was raised at Lahore by Captain Johnstone, an officer of merit. It is commanded by Captain Walsh, a Madras Officer of zeal and experience, who served in Affghanistan. After one year's unavoidable exposure at Shahpore, it was moved to Kohat, whence all the European Officers were driven away by sickness, owing to the fatigue and exposure they had undergone. The men are mostly Hindoostanees and Punjabee Mahomedans. Two companies of a Durbar regiment that had remained faithful were transferred to this corps. Aided by Sooban Khan's Police regiment, they built the fort of Bahadur Kheyl, (in the Kohat District,) and during the whole of this operation, their conduct was exemplary, though stationed in a country most barren and uncongenial, and exposed to the desultory attacks of surrounding tribes. They now garrison the fort.

3rd Regiment.

122. The Third Regiment was chiefly raised by Lieutenant Henderson, the second in command, in the absence of Lieutenant Moorcroft, a Madras Officer selected for Commandant as having distinguished himself in Affghanistan. Lieutenant Moorcroft's health having shortly afterwards obliged him to resign his post, he was succeeded by Lieutenant Henderson, who thus reaped the reward of his zealous exertions. From Hussun Abdul the corps moved to Huzara, whence after another year it marched to Eusufzye to join Sir Colin Campbell's force, and has since been located at Kohat. The materiel is similar to that of the First Regiment, with a mixture of Mahomedans of the Huzara Gheb and Rawul Pindee borders. In limb, muscle and bearing, no corps in India is superior to this and the First Punjab Infantry.

4th Regiment.

123. The Fourth Regiment is temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Wilde, an Officer of merit of the Madras army. It was raised at Lahore by Captain Denniss of the 1st European Regiment, and now garrisons the Fort of Dulleepgurh, in Bunnoo. A detachment is posted beyond the river Khoorum to watch the Gomul Pass.

124. The Fifth Regiment was raised by Captain Gastrell at Leia. One wing is stationed at Dera Ghazee Khan, and the other wing at Asnee in the same district. The present commandant, Captain Vaughan, an Officer of zeal and ability, has greatly improved the discipline and appearance of the corps. The men in this, more than in any other Punjab regiments, are Hindoostanees.

5th Regiment.

125. Attached to the Brigade are also three horse field batteries, each with six nine-pounders and an available twenty-four pounder howitzer in store. The gunners both ride and drive, as was the Seikh fashion: there are no extra-drivers. The nucleus is formed of the artillery men of three Seikh batteries who remained faithful to us, completed by Punjabee recruits. The 1st battery is at Kohat, under the command of Lieutenant Sladen; the 2nd at Bunnoo, under Lieutenant Hammond; the 3rd at Asnee, under Lieutenant Bruce; the three commandants are all Officers of merit, who have seen service. There is also an irregular company of gunners for garrison duty under Lieutenant Stokes at Bunnoo, formed from the debris of the Seikh Artillery, and a company of regular golundauzes at Kohat. Lieutenant Stokes is also Commissary of Ordnance to the Punjab Irregular Force, and was selected for his experience and ability.

Artillery.

Three H. F. Batteries.

126. Two companies of Sappers and Miners, who formerly belonged to General Cortlandt's Brigade under the Durbar rule, and who had behaved with distinguished gallantry at the siege of Mooltan, have been temporarily continued in the British service. One company is stationed at Asnee; the other at Kohat; both have been usefully employed on military roads and frontier posts.

Sappers and Miners.

127. There are two corps which cannot be included in any of the three branches of the service just noticed, *viz.* the Sindh Camel corps and the Guide corps.

128. The Camel corps stationed at Dera Ishmael Khan, under the command of Captain Bruce, an Officer of experience, is attached to the Punjab Irregular Force, in support of the frontier posts. For a dry open country, a Camel corps is doubtless a very valuable arm, affording the means of throwing a regiment at an hour's-notice fully equipped, fifty or sixty miles with-

Camel corps.

in the day; but, for the Derajat, intersected as it is in parts by ravines, and crossed by numerous mountain streams which a few hour's rain may swell into torrents, much of its value is lost.

Qualities of Guide corps.

129. The Guides are an interesting and remarkable corps. They are formed, so that in the same body of men shall be united all the requisites of regular troops, with the best qualities of guides and spies, thus combining intelligence and sagacity with courage, endurance, and soldierly bearing, and a presence of mind which rarely fails in solitary danger, and in trying situations. To ensure the combination of so many diverse qualities, the corps has been composed of the most varied elements; there is scarcely a wild or a warlike tribe in Upper India which is not represented in its ranks. In raising this corps, although soldierly qualities were chiefly regarded, the other qualifications were not overlooked. Men, habituated from childhood to war and the chase, and inured to all the dangers of a wild and mountainous border, were freely admitted to its ranks. To whatever part of Upper India the corps may be marched, it can furnish men conversant with the features of the country, and the dialect of the people. It is calculated to be of the utmost assistance in the Quarter Master General's department as intelligencers, and most especially in the escort of reconnoitring Officers. In champaign country also the corps is fully equal to regular troops; it has won applause in the Manjha, at Mooltan, in the Chuch Doab, and at Peshawur. Indeed during the last Seikh War, though one of its two companies was chiefly formed of Seikhs, it mainly maintained the peace of the Rechna Doab, and on two occasions defeated large bodies of Seikhs.

Raising of Guide corps.

130. The corps was raised at the suggestion of Colonel H. M. Lawrence, Agent Governor General North-western Frontier, by order of Lord Hardinge, soon after the conclusion of the Sutlej Campaign, in March 1846. Its original strength was one troop of cavalry of 96 sabres, and two companies of infantry, each of 92 bayonets; this number was trebled by the Marquis of Dalhousie, so that three troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry, in all 840 men, is the present strength. The pay is somewhat better than the ordinary scale. A private receives 8 Rupees per month and a trooper 24, but all carry their own equipage, receive no batta, and have hitherto literally been always in the field.

Four European officers and a surgeon are attached; the commandant is Lieutenant Lumsden, a first-rate soldier, and an adept at partizan warfare, who, aided by Lieutenant Hodgson, a young but gallant and accomplished soldier, raised the corps. They are stationed in Eusufzye, and formed a part of Sir Colin Campbell's Field Force during the recent operations against the Mohmunds in Raneezye. The 2nd in command, Lieutenant Miller, is an energetic and gallant Officer; as are Lieutenant Hardinge, the commandant of the cavalry, and Lieutenant Hawes and Lieutenant Turner, the past and present adjutants. All the Guide Officers have magisterial powers to enable them to be employed if needful in police duties: indeed, Lieutenant Lumsden had civil charge of all Peshawur for a year after Lieutenant Colonel G. Lawrence's departure, and has since continued in civil and military charge of Eusufzye.

Its Officers.

131. The whole Punjab irregular force, aggregating in all its branches 8,896* men, has been inspected by the President of the Board, during his tour of last winter. The arms, equipments and appointments are in good order, and the discipline of the whole is creditable to Brigadier Hodgson and to the Officers of the Brigade and Guide corps. The officers generally have been chosen for their soldierly qualities, and have generally done full justice to their selection.

Punjab Irregular force inspected by the President of the Board.

132. The cavalry is armed, dressed, and equipped in a style equal to that of the best irregular cavalry: all have carbines; the horses are strong and hardy; they are purchased from a Subscription Fund. No regimental banks have been established, and consequently none of the regiments (except one) is in debt.

Equipment of the cavalry arm.

133. Aided by 400 infantry, the cavalry detachments, in all 800 strong (of which the troopers receive only 20 Rupees per mensem), almost entirely hold and protect the Derajat frontier line, 300 (three hundred) miles long, and distant on an average only six miles from the hills, whence the robber hordes come pouring down; while the Sindh horse, 1,400 strong, (of which each man receives 30 Rupees per men-

Their duties, compared with those of the Sindh horse.

* From this are excluded the 1st Seikh Local Infantry and the Sindh Camel Corps.

sem) guard a frontier only 70 miles long, and that distant generally 30 miles from the hills. The Eusufzye Frontier, from Toongee on the Swat river down to Pehoor on the Indus, is of the same length as the Sind line from Kusmore to Khangurh, and yet the former is patrolled and defended by the Guide corps, 800 strong including both cavalry and infantry. In neither case are the supports taken into consideration. Our Derajat line is supported by the cavalry of Dera Ishmael Khan, Asnee, Dera Ghazee Khan and Bunnoo, and the Sind line by those of Sukkur and Shikarpore. The duty thus imposed upon the Punjab cavalry is arduous, and several commandants have expressed their opinion that the present high state of efficiency of their regiments cannot be maintained under such constant toil and exposure.

Duties of the infantry.

134. The infantry are most fully employed in garrisoning the forts and protecting the frontier cantonments; they also hold in small detachments of from 4 to 10 the entrenched frontier posts in aid of the cavalry parties, of 20, 30 and 40, so as to enable them in full strength to take the field at a moment's notice.

Their arms, dress and equipments.

135. In their dress, arms and equipments, the infantry resemble the regiments of the line; they have percussion muskets, except the first regiment, which has rifles. Their uniform is red, except the first, who are dressed in green, and the third in brown, as also are the Guides. The brown dress of these two corps resembles the colour of the ground, and renders them undistinguishable from a distance. The Board would wish to be permitted to dress the whole Brigade in that colour; on the whole, they equal any irregular infantry in India. The first regiment is the best; the second, third, fourth are good working corps; the fifth is inferior to the others, but the Board doubt not that, under its present commandant, it will speedily attain to at least an average degree of excellence.

Post and stations.

136. The following are the forts, posts, and stations in which this force is located; in the first class forts are, or will be, mounted eighteen-pounder guns.

Barookote in Huzara.

137. Towards the north-west extremity of the Punjab is the cantonment of Barookote, in Huzara, commanding the approach from the Indus to Hurreepore, the capital of the valley from which it is seven miles distant. It is

The 1st regiment of Seikh local infantry.

held by one regiment of Seikh local infantry, the first of the four regiments raised by order of Lord Hardinge as the Frontier Brigade; six mountain guns are attached to the regiment. The site of the cantonment, though remarkably salubrious, has not perhaps been judiciously selected, and it is a question whether some alteration might not be made. This regiment, raised and disciplined by Brigadier (then Captain) Hodgson, a first-rate regimental officer, is equal to any corps of the Punjab Brigade. More than half the men are Seikhs; they displayed great fidelity during the late war, though tried by frequent temptations. The corps was originally raised for service between the Beas and Ravee, and when the terms of service were suddenly altered, and it was required to move on Huzara (a district long dreaded by the Seikhs), the men were allowed the option of discharge, but ten only of them took advantage of the offer, and not one deserted; the present commandant, Captain Gordon, is a zealous and deserving officer. One company of the regiment, with some Seikh guns and disciplined policemen, garrison the Hurreepore fort. The district being intersected and subdivided by ridges, there are no border posts except three on the Indus, but the police, numbering more than 1,200 men, carry arms, and are stationed in entrenched positions at commanding points.

Kohat.

138. The fort of Kohat was found by the British in a crumbling state, and not capable of bearing the recoil of a nine-pounder; with the sanction of Government on a plan of Colonel Napier's, it is now being enlarged, greatly strengthened, and barracks for an infantry regiment, with store-rooms, are being erected inside. The site for the cantonment was in the first instance badly selected, but it has now been brought within the range and the protection of the fort guns.

Bahadoor Kheyl.

139. To guard the great salt mines at Bahadoor Kheyl, there is a fort (erected as already described, by our own troops) on the plan of a strong pentagonal field-work, with a good profile and ditch. While it has accommodation for a whole regiment, this fort can be held temporarily against the hill-tribes by two companies with two field-pieces. The Board consider that there should never be less than three months' provisions in store, as in any emergency the procuring of supplies would be most difficult.

Bunnoo.

140. The fort of Dulleepgurh in Bunnoo, capable of giving shelter to four regiments, is to be held by one regiment of infantry; but a cantonment is being built for the artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and a police battalion under the protection of the fort guns.

Khoorum post.

141. In the same district there are several minor forts and entrenched posts, guarding the points most vulnerable from the hills. Among the principal is the Khoorum post, beyond the river of that name, opposite the Goomul Pass, whence the Wuzeerees have repeatedly during the last four years come down into the plains, on one occasion to the number of 7,000. Formerly there was no post on the Khoorum, and Major Taylor's vigilance and activity were sorely taxed to preserve Bunnoo from plunder. That he did succeed is greatly to the honor of that excellent young officer. The Luttummur fort is another and scarcely less important post, situated on the southern side of the Soordak Pass, capable of holding from 150 to 200 men, watching the paths and keeping up the communication with Khurruck and the road to the Koonh-i-gao Pass.

Mullezye and Pyzoo Passes.

142. The Mullezye and Pyzoo Passes, the first leading from Bunnoo to Tânk, the other to Dera Ishmael Khan, are watched near the outlets by posts garrisoned by police, the first near the northern, the other on the southern side of the Pass. There are several other fortified posts, watching passes, or covering exposed villages, and completing with those already mentioned a chain around the exposed portions of the Bunnoo Valley.

Lukkhee.

143. The fort of Lukkhee, in Murwut, is of considerable strength, and is held by a police detachment of 120 men. There is a police party in the old fort of Tânk, to support the native chief appointed by Government to farm the revenues. The fort has been allowed to fall into ruin, but the police occupy a sufficiently strong position in a gateway retrenched for their protection.

Dera Ishmael Khan.

144. Two miles from Dera Ishmael Khan there is a strong masonry fort called Akalgurh, which has been considerably strengthened, and put into thorough repair, by Captain Fitzgerald under orders of Government. Being on the Indus, and centrically situated, it is deemed desirable to establish here the main frontier magazine, under the superintendence of Lieutenant

Stokes. Three months' supplies for the garrison should be stored here, as also at Bunnoo and Kohat.

A good base in the Derajat necessary.

145. As the Indus cuts off Kohat and the Derajat for several months in the year from support, and as at all seasons the passage of the river is tedious, it is indispensable that there should be a good base of operations on the right bank of the Indus,—that the forts of Kohat, Dulleepgurh, and Dera Ishmael Khan should be perfectly secure against ordinary attack,—and that they should have the means of furnishing the minor forts, and the troops and police, with all needful stores and supplies.

Two regiments required.

146. At Dera Ishmael Khan, or at least at Leia on the left bank, the Board would desire to have two extra regiments.*

Frontier posts.

147. We now come to the cordon of frontier defensive posts, which stretches in a continuous zig-zag line from Dubrah in the Tânk estate to Shackwalla, fifteen miles from Kusmore in Sind, by the posts a distance of 300 miles.

Strengthened by second class forts.

This chain, with twenty-four posts as its links, is strengthened by four forts, one at Dubrah in the upper frontier opposite to Tânk, and three in the lower at Hurrund, Mungrota, and Mahorie in the Dera Ghazee Khan district. These are old established forts, and of larger extent than is required; but by cutting off as citadels the highest portions, strong posts with accommodations for increased numbers are cheaply obtained, and afford means of supporting the weaker stations on their flanks.

Fortification of the posts.

148. The other frontier posts are enclosures of thirty to sixty square yards, fortified by a strong breast-work, five feet thick and seven feet high, with a ditch. In one angle each has a tower, about twenty-five feet high, capable of being held by four men. They are placed at intervals of ten to fifteen miles apart, and are garrisoned by parties of from twenty to fifty men, of which eight should be infantry and the

* The Board have the less hesitation in making this suggestion, inasmuch as the time has come when in their opinion five or six regiments of the line can be spared from the Punjab.

Military roads.

rest cavalry. There is a military road connecting all the posts with each other; other roads communicating with the river are in progress.

Cantonments of Dera Ghazee Khan and Asnee.

149. The southernmost stations are those of Dera Ghazee Khan and Asnee. The Dera Ghazee Khan cantonment was in the first instance badly laid out, the cavalry, infantry and civil lines being scattered far apart from each other. But during the President's last tour, Colonel Napier made arrangements for the concentration of the whole cantonment into a compact space near the town. Asnee is situated in a bare dismal position. It is ten miles in front of Mithunkote, and protects that thriving emporium from the depredations of the hill robbers. Water is scarce and brackish, and fodder scanty. But the cantonment has been well arranged by Major Prendergast, and the lines are compact. A military and topographical survey of the Derajat Frontier has been nearly completed, exhibiting the main lines of road and the openings of the principal passes.

Frontier held for first year by police battalions and Mooltan levies.

150. Most of these posts during the year 1849 and a part of 1850, previous to the formation of the Punjab corps, were held by the police battalions and Major Edwardes's levies. They performed this duty most satisfactorily. The Trans-Indus Police indeed have done good service, and have invariably behaved with gallantry and fidelity. The regular force arrived during the early part of 1850, and Brigadier Hodgson assumed the command under the Board's orders in December of that year.

151. The nature of the country and the character of its wild and martial inhabitants have been already described in a previous section; but it may be well to recapitulate the chief local features with reference to military operations.

Military difficulties on the Frontier.

152. The great difficulty of the west and the north-western Frontier is the immediate proximity of warlike tribes to our villages. In Sind, a desert thirty miles broad lies in front, and altogether separates the inhabited tracts from the haunts of the Belooch robbers: whereas in the Derajat, the plain or "Mehra," stretching nearly the whole length, is peopled on both edges; the lands on one side being irrigated by the mountain streams and on the other by the Indus, while

its centre interposes a great waste, and thus the western or advanced villages are isolated and disconnected from those behind, and have no barrier between them and the hills; as the frontier line of posts are necessarily often in their rear, so also in Huzara, the river Indus, passable at all seasons and at any point by men with the aid of inflated skins, alone divides our territory from the wildest tribes. To the northward again, our proper territory is so inaccessible as hardly to admit of garrisons, except at a great cost. Many villages of Peshawur and Eusufzye are within two and three miles of hostile races. Those of Kohat are even nearer, and some of these very villages are communities as likely in difficult times to be arrayed against us as on our side, and thus our troops are liable to attack from the very people they are defending. The valley of Bunnoo, and that portion of the Derajat which skirts the Sulimanee range, are similarly circumstanced, except that the people of the plain are generally less inclined to make common cause with the mountaineers.

153. The "Mehra," or great plain which intervenes between the hills and the Indus, though usually quite open, is yet often broken up by deep ravines, and after falls of rain is swept by floods, which subside into marshes that would impede the hardiest troops; and the irrigation-dams, which extend over the surface of the sloping plain in steppes and terraces, seriously hinder the action of cavalry. Parties of horsemen, galloping towards the hills, are often stopped by a series of these embankments, several feet high, and rising one above the other. Even on the chief military road, the passage is often interrupted by similar obstacles. To the southward, tangled masses of thorn and brushwood embarrass the movements of disciplined troops, and harbour marauding bands.

Nature of the ground in the Derajat plains.

154. The Mountaineers can both attack and fly with the utmost rapidity, all of them being active footmen, and many being mounted on small hardy cattle, capable not only of making extraordinary marches in the open country and threading the rough narrow glens and passes of the hills, but also of ascending their sides, and literally passing over rocks, hillocks, and ridges that a mere denizen of the plains would not dare to face.

The Mountaineers.

Their rapidity in attack and in flight.

155. The power for mischief which the hill-tribes possess has been

already estimated. Their depredations create alarm far beyond the localities actually devastated. When the Kusranees plundered Dera Futteh Khan, in March last, the alarm spread to Leia across the Indus. The general attitude of the tribes is at present neither peaceful nor submissive. They take advantage of any differences which may exist among the plain villages to raise up factions of their own. They seem to hope that they may make themselves troublesome enough to be bought off. The location of posts along the Frontier perhaps makes them anxious to strike some blows before the chance of impunity shall be gone for ever. Towards the north they attack in large parties; towards the south, in small: they have made several descents in sufficient force and with sufficient energy to show what they might become if emboldened by success. Within the last year, two of our posts have been surprised, and partly cut up. But these disasters arose from cavalry detachments unsupported by infantry having been, contrary to orders, exposed close to the hills on the open plain, and also to the want of due vigilance; all the posts have been visited by the President of the Board and the Civil Engineer during the last season, and it is confidently expected that when the works have been completed and the parties organized, and a thorough communication established between the various posts, all marauding bands of ordinary strength will be intercepted or driven back.

Their present attitude.

156. On the whole, the Board cannot but feel satisfied with the degree of internal and external peace which has been maintained on the Trans-Indus Frontier. That not a single emeute from within should have occurred is a matter of congratulation. That occasional attacks from without should have been made, only proves the propriety of the preventive measures which have been adopted, and it is hoped that the presence of the force now collected, the enlisting of the sympathies of our own subjects, the over-awing and ultimately the conciliation of our warlike neighbours, may lead to the establishment of comparative quiet.

Peace on the Frontier.

157. This portion of the Report may conclude with the following abstract, showing the disposition of the Frontier force.

Distribution of the force.

Stations and Districts.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total No. of Men.
	Regts.	Men.	Regts.	Men.	Guns.	Men.	
Peshawar (Eusufzye), ...	½	576	½	306	0	0	882
Huzara, ...	1	910	0	0	6	72	982
Kohat,.....	3 and 1 Co. Sappers.	2,872	1	584	15	212	3,668
Bunnoo, ...	1	928	1	584	26	195	1,707
Dera Ismael Khan, ...	1	1,072	1	584	9	33	1,689
Dera Ghazee Khan and Asnee, ...	1 and 1 Co. Sappers.	1,016	2	1,168	8	116	2,300
Totals,.....	7½ and 2 Comps.	7,374	5½	3,226	64	628	11,228

Resumé of the Government orders.

158. It will be in the recollection of the Most Noble the Governor General, that when the defence of the Frontier was under the consideration of the Supreme Government, his Lordship distributed the subject into the following sections :—

I. The formation of posts along the entire Frontier line.

II. The construction or repair of Frontier forts.

III. The armament and garrison of such places of defence.

IV. The construction of roads.

V. The aggregate amount of troops requisite for the secure defence of the whole Frontier.

VI. The establishment of cantonments for the troops.

The foregoing paragraphs will, the Board believe, have shown that upon all these points the orders of the Government have been carried out.

Section V.

Criminal Justice. Part I.—Police.

Arrangement of the subject.

159. In the contemplation of this subject, attention is naturally turned to the preservation of public order, the prevention of crime, the detection and capture of offenders, the trial and sentence of prisoners, the infliction of punishment.

Part I. Police.
„ II. Criminal law.
„ III. Prison discipline.

Following this train of thought, the Board will treat, *firstly*, of police organization, *secondly*, principles of criminal law and procedure, *thirdly*, prison discipline.

Police, military; Preventive, Detective, civil.

160. The police establishments of the Punjab may be ranged under two heads, namely, the Preventive Police with a military organization, and the Detective Police with a civil organization.

Preventive.

161. The military Preventive Police consists of six regiments of foot and twenty-seven troops of horse; four out of the six battalions are regiments who remained faithful to us during the war.* Each regiment has its own native Commandant. The troopers have been selected from among the horsemen of the late Durbar. Sikhs predominate in one infantry regiment, and Mahomedans in the other three, and also among the horse.† The whole force is superintended by four British Officers as Police captains. Its numerical strength is 8,100 men, 5,400 infantry, 2,700 cavalry.

Horse and Foot.

Their respective duties.

162. Both arms of the service are regularly armed and equipped. The infantry furnish guards for jails, treasuries, frontier posts, and city gates, escorts for Civil Officers, and for treasure in transit. The cavalry are posted in detachments at the Civil Stations, and smaller parties, stationed at convenient intervals along the grand lines of road, serve as mounted patrols. Both foot and horse are ready at an instant's notice to reinforce the Civil Police, the former to crush resistance, the latter to expedite pursuit.

Detective: 1, Regular Police; 2, City Watchmen; 3, Rural Constabulary.

163. The Detective Civil Police may be thus detailed. The regular establishment paid by the State; the city watchmen, and the rural constabulary, paid by the people.

* The cost of the military Police is as follows:—

	Per annum.
Foot, ...Rs.	7,97,040
Horse, ...	6,10,416
Total, ...Rs.	14,07,456

† See *post*, Appendix E, Section X.

164. The whole territory is portioned out into 228 Police jurisdictions. In each of these is stationed a Police Officer with one or two deputies of various grades, and on the average about 30 police men. The salary of the Police Officer has been fixed on such a scale (50 Rs.) as may, it is hoped, preserve him from ordinary temptation. In cities and other central localities, the chief Inspector of police is a well-paid Officer on rupees 80 or 100 per mensem. The total strength of the establishment may be estimated at 6,900* men of all grades.

Jurisdictions and establishments.

165. For the control of these establishments, an important machinery has been provided. The Board are anxious that the local influence and knowledge of the native collectors of land revenue (Tehseeldars) should be used for this purpose. Each Tehseeldar has been accordingly invested with police powers within his jurisdiction. The Police are subordinate to him, but he is not to supersede them. He is to animate them when negligent, to overawe them when corrupt; he is responsible that they are faithful to the State, and unoppressive to its subjects. He is to infuse vigour and honesty into their functions, without usurping them. He is not to concern himself as a rule with individual cases, unless they be of a heinous nature, or unless an affray be anticipated, especially if the dispute relate to land; our fiscal arrangements will eventually strike at the root of these disputes. In the mean time the Tehseeldar, with his revenue experience, is the fittest man to handle them.

Tehseeldars' control.

The Board have promulgated a code, defining the mutual relations of the Tehseeldar and the Police, and distinguishing the Tehseeldar's Police capacity from his other capacities, fiscal and judicial.

Rules for their guidance.

166. The Police and revenue jurisdictions are so arranged, with respect to each other, that two or more divisions shall fall within one Police fiscal division, and under one Tehseeldar. There being 75 fiscal divisions in the whole Province, it may be said that 75 superior divisions are subdivided into 228 subordinate divisions.

Police divisions subordinate to fiscal divisions.

In the interior of the latter divisions, second class Police posts are

* The total cost of this establishment is Rs. 5,89,014 per annum.

Detached Police posts.

stationed at convenient spots. With a view to afford prompt protection to traffic, the main lines of road are included, as much as possible, within the same Police jurisdictions, and the great channels of communication are lined at short intervals with Police stations, occasionally strengthened by mounted patrols.

Duties of Police.

167. The general duties of the police need not be detailed. Besides the reporting of crimes, the tracking and arresting of criminals, the serving of processes, they collect supplies for troops, and boats for the passage of rivers, they guard ferries, and they escort prisoners. A complete system of records and diaries is rigidly maintained.

Peshawur Police.

168. The extent of Police jurisdictions, and the relative strength of the establishments, are of course very variable. They fluctuate not only with the density or scarcity of the population, but also with the circumstances of the locality. In the central wastes of the several Doabs, where a criminal population resides, where cattle lifting is the inveterate habit of the widely-scattered inhabitants, the Police establishments are altogether disproportionate to the number of people and the amount of revenue. So also with Peshawur, a valley tenanted by a warlike race, and menaced on all sides by intractable and predatory tribes, where the Civil Police alone absorbs more than one-fifth of its revenues; in such localities, numerical strength alone will not suffice. The Police agents must have physical and martial qualifications, and that intimate local knowledge which is rarely acquired by any, except men of the neighbourhood. These qualities, indispensable in some districts, are more or less important in all.

169. But besides the demand for a Police body of unusual strength and qualifications, other arrangements have been or are being effected in Peshawur, which are in a measure peculiar to that valley. Arrangements have been made, so that the whole tract may be intersected by

Location of Police posts.

lines of road, bridged and fortified by Police stations, and radiating from the city of Peshawur as a centre, and also, a line of posts has been established round the circumference of the circle at the base of the amphitheatre of hills. Immediately round the centre has been drawn a line of posts, to protect the suburbs of the city, and the environs of the cantonment. Formerly, the ground was broken up with ravines

and hollows, which harboured robbers and assassins. This rough surface has now been levelled into an esplanade, and minute charts, exhibiting all local details, have been prepared.

Heads of tribes and villages responsible.

170. The bonds of mutual and reciprocal responsibility between the members, of the clans have been drawn tighter here than elsewhere. The heads of tribes and of villages (who, by the customs of the border, are invested with patriarchal authority) are responsible not only for their clansmen, but also for those who pass through their jurisdictions, or alight in their villages, their inns, convents and places of public resort, (hujras). The disarming proclamation indeed has not taken effect here, but the use and the carrying of arms are restricted; the keeping of arms, however, is not only licensed but enjoined. The villagers must be taught the art of self-defence, and with this view they are ordered to fortify the plain villages.

Additional precautions.

Vagrancy.

171. Precautions are taken to prevent unknown and suspicious characters from prowling about. A species of Curfew penalties are enforced against those who are found wandering outside the villages between sunset and sunrise, especially if they have arms, but this restriction does not apply to agriculturists, who may be tending their flocks at night; all parties not registered as public workmen, or camp-followers, found within cantonments are punished; armed travellers must deposit their arms at the Police station near the mouth of the pass, to be restored to them on their return. All large bodies of travellers are watched, and wayfaring men who put up in the village hotels (hujras) must report themselves to the village chief; any hotel proved to have sheltered enemies to the public peace will be destroyed.

172. The stringency of these rules is justified by the unsettled state of the valley, in which the insecurity of life and property has so long been notorious; but it will be observed that this severity is directed, not so much against our own subjects, as against aggressors from without.

Trans-Indus Police.

173. On the Indus Frontier of which the military defence rests with the Board, many of the most arduous duties of the Police, such as the protection of life and property from hostile inroads, are performed by the irregular force;

many posts in Peshawur, Huzara, Kohat and Bunnoo, however, off the main line, and immediately adjacent to the hills, are held by Police parties, and some few are held by them in conjunction with the military. They also aid in garrisoning some of the forts and stations. But the Police command, and the military command are distinct; the movement and conduct of the Police are regulated by their own responsible Officers. The alacrity and obedience evinced by the Police under trying circumstances, and their spirit of co-operation, are creditable to them.

174. From this digression, we now turn to that important class of the Police, which paid by the people, form a link between them and the executive.

175. The city watchmen first demand notice. They are paid by a tax levied for this purpose. The method of raising this tax has given rise to some discussion. Two methods have been prominently brought forward: one, the assessment of houses according to their value, commonly called the "house-tax;" the other, imposts on import articles of trade, generally known as "town duties." The former is best in theory; the latter, in practice. The house-tax proceeds on the equitable principle, that those parties shall be taxed whose property receives protection from the watchmen, in proportion to the amount protected. But it is hated by the townsmen and burghers, a class possessing the power and the will to clamour and agitate. It is also difficult of distribution in such a manner that the poor shall be fairly taxed. The town duties, on the other hand, are less fair, but they are eminently popular. They are in part paid by the agriculturists and traders from without, who are not interested in the city Police; the burden is thus partially removed from the right shoulders, and thrown upon a class not inclined to murmur. The cess falls indirectly, and is imperceptible when incorporated with the market value of commodities; moreover, these duties are based on prescription, and contain the germ of an indirect taxation which it may some day be politically advantageous to revive. Under native rule, town duties went on progressing hand in hand with the prosperity of trade. It is but yesterday since the imposts were abolished, which yielded two lacs from

City watchmen.

House-tax and town duties.

Their relative merits.

Reason why town duties are popular.

the banking metropolis of Lahore, and four lacs from the busy and splendid mart of Umritsur, the seat of an European and Asiatic commerce.

176. The house-tax was at first introduced into our great cities; but to pacify discontent, the Board have permitted the watch and ward funds to be raised by town duties.* This plan is now extensively in vogue, but it has never been introduced except at the urgent request of the townsmen; care has been taken that, as much as possible, the articles taxed should be luxuries, and not necessaries. The measure has been carried out with eminent facility and success. It is surprising to see how a tax not the most equitable that could be devised for this particular purpose, and repugnant to our system, may yet be made to work admirably through the power of popular sympathy.

Town duties introduced.

177. The Hon'ble Court, in their despatch of 16th July 1851,† having been pleased to call for further information regarding town and village cesses, the Board take occasion here to insert an abstract of such information as they have acquired.

178. There are three cesses, which, being sometimes confounded together, require a precise definition. The Dhurut was a tax paid by the merchant, who brought grain from small villages to sell it in a large one. It amounted to something less than one per cent. on the market price, and fell upon the consumer. But the grain of the village, in which the market might be situated, was exempt from taxation. The proceeds of the cess were received by the land-holders when there were no merchants of influence, and by the mercantile community when their number and strength was considerable; the Wazun-kushee, or weighment cess, was levied indiscriminately on grain, which might be weighed at the shop or in the market, if there was one. It amounted to about two per cent. on the grain, and was the personal remuneration of the weighman. Where the landholders had full command of the Dhurut collections, they frequently farmed the cess to this functionary. Both these taxes then were levied on grain, and were customary in villages. Now the Choonghee was levied on all articles of merchandize,

Dhurut, Wazun-kushee and Choonghee cesses.

* See Commissioner's Report, Lahore Division. † Para. 4.

both in transit and in the market, and was current in towns or cities. The English equivalent for the expression is town duties; it was included in a long category of taxes collected by the Seikh Government. Its abolition as an item of the public income formed a part of the fiscal reform introduced under the regency. It has now been resuscitated for municipal purposes. With regard to the two other taxes, the Board would maintain the weighment cess, it being the remuneration of one of the village office-bearers, but the Dhurut they would discontinue. If a tax of this nature be needed for village municipality, they would prefer to introduce the Choonghee, which is more capable of adaptation to the various grades of rustic society.

The three cesses how to be regulated.

179. The rural constabulary form the lowest, but perhaps the most important grade. They are the rank and file of the Police force. Here, as in most regions of Upper India, their office is coeval with the institution of village society. Under the late Government their functions were often nominal, their remuneration scanty and precarious. One of the earliest measures after annexation, was the organization of this important body throughout the villages. The arrangements then made have been generally retained, but in places modified. It has been found that, like the townsmen, the villagers are often on this head sensitive and jealous. The Board, however, are fully alive to the importance of conciliation; measures of this kind, however good in themselves, will not succeed, unless they are made acceptable to the people.

Rural constabulary.

180. There are several principles which the Board wish to see carried into effect. The office of watchmen forming a portion of the village community, there should be at least one such Officer to every collection of houses. The number may be exceeded when the size of the village may require it. The remuneration of the watchmen must be adequate to support them, without recourse to any other mode of livelihood. The situation should be worth not less than three rupees per mensem. It is better that the salary should be paid in cash, but if the villagers prefer, it may be paid in kind. In small villages, where regular payments in cash or kind might be burdensome to the establishment, the Board do not object to assignments of land. On the occurrence of vacancies, the nomination should rest with the land-holders, the

Principles regarding village watchmen.

[illegible] The great bulk of the people, [illegible] with those chiefs they look up to the [illegible] of their hereditary rights. They [illegible] of the Punjab seem to become [illegible] which may [illegible] control of the [illegible]

[illegible] with the preservation of the peace [illegible] and other important matters of establishment. [illegible] of the people; [illegible] inexpressible and inexpressible [illegible] peace, became [illegible] established. [illegible] dared to carry it [illegible] manufacture of [illegible] Sutlej and Ravee to the Indus, [illegible] The borders were further [illegible] village. The Trans-Indus [illegible] from this prohibition, inasmuch [illegible] they would be at the mercy of plundering hordes, [illegible] from their mountain fastnesses [illegible] the plains and the valleys. But in [illegible] by the two Frontier rivers, the measure was [illegible] successfully, without creating any serious [illegible]

[illegible] 1847. In the whole Punjab Proper, the arms seized and surrendered of all kinds numbered 119,796. It is beyond doubt that the execution of this measure has tended to the pacification of the Province; violent crimes have of course been subsequently committed; but their number will not appear great when the circumstances of the country and the recent history of the people are considered. It is worthy of remark, that the robbers and murderers, subsequently captured, have never been found with effective weapons. Their arms were either rudely manufactured, or worn out and rusty with age.

[illegible] from the [illegible]

153. The employment of professional trackers has resulted in the

Employment of professional trackers.

detection of crimes otherwise inscrutable. Those wild tracts of low forest and brushwood, which embrace the middle and lower portions of our Doabs, harbour a thinly scattered population, who were wont to subsist chiefly by cattle-stealing. Thither were carried thousands of cattle, never again to emerge from the impenetrable wilds. The Board have systematically endeavoured to bring these deserts under the influence of civilization; police detachments of mounted patrols have been stationed there, and roads have been cut through. The effect, however, of these measures must be remote and prospective. The employment of trackers has been attended with immediate advantage. The acuteness of external sense displayed by these men, themselves denizens of the wilds, approaches almost to an instinct. Although the ground is overgrown with grass, and is from its hardness unsusceptible of impressions from footsteps, yet these human bloodhounds have been known to follow the thief and his stolen cattle for fifty, eighty, and even one hundred miles.

Their instinct.

185. To secure the co-operation of the people for our Police measures, is a point of obvious importance. In the Government letter, dated 31st March 1849, it was intimated that the land-holders in the Punjab were to be vested with the same Police responsibility as in our older Provinces. In some parts this duty has not been fulfilled, but in many localities the people have lent zealous and effective aid to the Police. Their Indian experience suggests to the Board an apprehension that this co-operation may cease, or become diminished, when the people begin to feel the inconvenience and delay, to which witnesses and prosecutors are too often exposed in attendance on our courts. But this result the Board will strive to avert. They know that the remedy is in our own hands; that if our Officers are accessible and assiduous, if over-sized districts are reduced, if the native local authorities are rendered competent to exercise judicial powers, the vexation of long journeys and protracted attendance will, to a great extent, be avoided. Commissioners have also been empowered in sessions trials to proceed on the record, prepared by the Magistrate, and to dispense with the attendance of the parties and the witnesses in cases involving imprisonment up to seven years.

Co-operation of the populace.

186. In no respect has the power of our Police been more conspicuous than in the extinction of gang robbery (Dacoitee). The origin and growth of this overt crime will be discussed subsequently. During the first year after annexation, it rose to an alarming height in some districts, and especially Umritsur. Some of the great roads were scoured at night by bands of armed and mounted highwaymen. Houses of native grandees were sometimes assailed in the open face of day; but most of these daring criminals have suffered the penalty of death or of outlawry. Their gangs have been dispersed; they have been captured with courage equal to their own; they have been hunted down with perseverance greater and with horses fleeter than their own. Those who have escaped the gallows have been chased into perpetual exile, among the fastnesses of Bikaneer and Rajasthan, or the wilds of the great desert. At this moment, no part of Upper India is more free from dacoitee than the Punjab.

Suppression of Dacoitee.

187. This *resumé* of our Police arrangements may be concluded by a brief notice of the discovery and suppression of Thuggee. It had been previously imagined that Thuggee had not spread West of the Sutlej; but towards the close of last year, the discovery of sundry bodies near the Grand Trunk Road led to inquiry, which disclosed that Thuggee, in some shape or other, existed in the Punjab Proper. The track was instantly followed up, and a separate establishment was appointed under the directions of Mr. H. Brereton, who was known to have a natural turn for detective operations: eventually, the services of Captain Sleeman were obtained, much proof has been collected, and many criminals captured. The nature of the crime and the general habits of the criminals have been ascertained. The Punjabee Thugs are not so dangerous as their brethren of Hindoostan. The origin of the crime is of comparatively recent date. These Thugs have none of the subtle sagacity, the insidious perseverance, the religious faith, the dark superstition, the sacred ceremonies, the peculiar dialect, the mysterious bond of union, which so terribly distinguish the Indian Thugs. They are merely an organized body of highwaymen and murderers, rude, ferocious and desperate. They nearly all belong to one class of Scikhs, and that the lowest. The apprehension of these desperadoes has ensured

Thuggee, as practised in the Punjab.

Arrangements for its suppression.

greater security than heretofore in the desolate localities of the high roads, and has caused a decrease of violent crimes.

188. The general results of that part of the administration which has been treated of in this section, may be thus summed up :—

189. It has been previously shown that, with a force of 11,228 men, a difficult Frontier has been guarded, 500 miles long, inhabited by a semi-barbarous population, and menaced by numerous tribes of hostile Mountaineers. Attacks have been rare: the few that were made have been generally repelled.

General results of Police management.

190. With a Police force of 14,000 men, internal peace has been kept from the borders of Sind to the foot of the Himalayas, from the banks of the Sutlej to the banks of the Indus, and this when a disbanded army of 50,000 men had mingled with the ranks of society, when countless adherents and servants of the late Government were wandering unemployed about the country, when the most influential section of the population were still animated with a feeling of nationality, of revenge against the conquerors, of dislike to a change of institutions; so thoroughly have sedition and turbulence been laid asleep that no single emeute or riot has anywhere broken out. Even on the Frontier, the few disturbances which have occurred arose from without, and not from within. Nowhere has resistance been offered even to the meanest servant of the Government. All violent crimes have been repressed; all gangs of murderers and robbers have been broken up, and the ringleaders brought to justice. In no part of India is there now more perfect peace, than in the Territories lately annexed.

Preservation of internal peace.

Criminal Justice,—*(Continued.)*

Part II.—Penal Law; and Part III.—Prison Discipline.

Penal Law.

Criminal statistics.

191. The Board have received criminal returns, more or less perfect, from each division, for both the years under review. Too much reliance will not be placed on the returns for the first year, and no comparison between the two years will be attempted. Amid the confusion consequent upon a change of Government after external war and civil convulsions, it is impossible to take an exact note of crime with the exception of open outrages; all other offences, however black their dye, may occasionally remain unheard of; such being the case, it would not be fair to draw conclusions from statistics regarding any particular district or division. It may happen that the districts, which by the returns show the smallest amount of crime, are just those where criminals have most successfully baffled the vigilance of the Police; and that those districts, which are seemingly the most rife with crime, are just those where the authorities have been most assiduous in searching for and discovering offenders; nor will any positive deductions be drawn regarding the decrease of any particular crime, except open robbery. By the returns, several crimes, which in all probability have decreased, are shown to have increased. Such results would really show an increase, not of the crime, but of detection. Indeed the fairest test of increased vigilance and energy in the magistrate, is often exhibited in an increased return of crime. But with respect to the second year, the Board have not as yet received any information which would lead them to discredit the returns. For this year, the following abstract is given, which will exhibit the salient points of our criminal statistics, with reference to the entire population.

	Population.	Number of reported crimes.	Number of detected crimes.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of detected on reported crimes.	Percentage of convictions on apprehensions.	Proportion of detected crimes to population, one to—	Proportion of convicted criminals to population, one to—	Number of Committals to Sessions.	Proportion of committals to total number of detected crimes, one to—	Number of capital punishments.	Remarks.
1849-50,	...	7,816	4,824	9,004	5,144	61.71	57.13	512.18	480.32	387	12.16	61	
Lahore, ...	24,70,817												
1850-51,	...	7,982	5,398	9,998	5,423	67.62	54.21	457.72	455.61	421	12.73	22	
1849-50,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns.
Jhelum, ...	11,16,035												
1850-51,	...	3,235	2,496	4,661	2,029	77.15	43.51	417.12	550.4	432	577	19	
1849-50,	*...	3,584	1,226	3,062	1,535	31.27	50.13	407.83	325.73	207	592	8	
Mooltan,.....	5,00,000												
1850-51,	...	3,330	1,915	3,301	1,758	57.50	53.20	261.9	284.81	174	11.0	5	
1849, ...	*...	† 613	‡ 337	1,023	536	54.97	35.16	2,967.35	1,865.67	22	15.31	9	
Leia, ...	10,00,000												
§ 1850,...	...	2,535	2,030	2,790	981	80.7	35.16	492.61	1,019.36	191	10.62	14	
Peshawur and Huzara,	No returns.												

* Estimated population.
† D. G. Khan blank.
‡ Khangurh and Leia blank.
§ Exclusive of D. I. Khan for 1850.

192. The Hon'ble Court of Directors, in their despatch of the 17th December 1851, expressed their regret at the apparent prevalence of crime in the Lahore division. This opinion was based on the statements embodied in the criminal reports for 1849-1850. In these reports it was indeed set forth that the population of the Manjha, being of warlike habits, large numbers of them having been lately thrown out of employ, and their lands being unproductive for want of water, were disposed to crime. It was further represented that certain violent crimes were of not unfrequent occurrence, and that the people, generally, were less peaceful than the inhabitants of the adjoining Doab of Jullundur, where the jails were much less crowded. On these grounds, the necessity for an effective Police organization was urged. But it was not meant to be inferred that the proportion of crimes and criminals, was excessive, when considered with reference to the aggregate number, and to the social history of the population; nor was it supposed that the criminal statistics of the Lahore division would suffer from a comparison with those of large and populous districts in Hindoostan. And the local authorities have repeatedly testified to the suppression of violent and overt crimes since annexation. On the receipt of the Court's despatch, the Board desired the present Commissioner of Lahore to submit his criminal report for the current year, with special advertence to the remarks of the Home authorities. That Officer states his decided opinion that crime is not excessive in his division, and he fortifies his opinion by a comparison with the criminal statistics of the North-Western Provinces.

Crime in the Manjha.

The census returns published by the Agra Government, are of course very accurate. The Punjab statistics have not as yet been equally elaborated, and are not therefore entitled to an equal degree of confidence. But the Board would draw attention to the following comparative proportions, which will show the amount of crime in the Lahore division to be moderate.

Compared with crime in the N. W. P.

	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Proportion of detected criminals to population, one to—	Proportion of convicted criminals to population, one to—	Remarks.
Lahore division 1849-50, ...	9,009	5,144	274.41	480.32	
Ditto ditto 1850-51,.....	9,998	5,423	217.13	455.61	
Delhi district 1849, ...	2,179	1,653	140.68	186.66	
Agra ditto 1849, ...	4,079	2,313	203.3	358.6	
Allahabad ditto 1849, ...	3,476	1,424	201.33	498.78	
Benares ditto 1849, ...	3,620	1,776	204.81	423.10	

Principles of criminal law.

193. Our criminal procedure is based upon the code which obtains in the other Provinces of this Presidency. But, while the spirit is retained, modifications of the letter have been made to suit the circumstances of the Punjab, in accordance with the tenor of para. 13 of the Government letter of the 31st March 1849. In making these deviations, the idiosyncrasy of the people has been studied; crimes not denoting great depravity, and not subversive of society, which are regarded by the public as venial, have been treated with unusual lenity; crimes, in themselves destructive of morality and socially dangerous, which are regarded by the public with peculiar abhorrence, and which lead to crimes of deeper complexion, have been treated with unusual severity; crimes perilous to order, and to the common weal, which are nevertheless regarded with a spurious sympathy, have been punished with as much rigour as if they had been generally viewed with their due degree of detestation. Each of the most remarkable crimes in the calendar will be noted in turn, and the mode of its judicial treatment will be described.

Remarkable crimes to be noted.

Gang robbery.

194. *Gang robbery* (Dacoitee).—In the Punjab, Gang robbery is *a national crime, and is characteristic of the dominant* race. It is associated with historic remembrances, and allied with rude virtues. It is but too often dignified

with qualities which command some respect even for criminals in civilized countries. In the days when the Seikhs rose into power, they were the Condottieri of Northern India. The greater the chieftain, the greater the bandit. The violent seizure of property, of villages, or of territory, was the private and political aim of all Seikh chiefs, mighty, petty or middle class, according to their several capacities. The robber of to-day, becomes the leader of armies to-morrow. Even when their power assumed a distinct form and concentrated itself under one head, still the Seikhs frequently practised that rude art, by which the tribe had risen from obscurity to empire. When this political ascendancy suddenly passed away, when warriors and adherents of the conquered Government were wandering about unemployed, recourse was had to the favorite crime, which furnished the restless with excitement, and the disaffected with the hope of revenge. The preventive and detective measures adopted, have been already noticed. It was deemed necessary to treat the captured robbers with exemplary severity; when murder or serious wounding had occurred, the prisoners, or at least all the ringleaders, were in many cases capitally sentenced; and, even when death had not ensued; yet the fact of a robbery with violence having been committed by men armed with lethal weapons, was considered to warrant capital punishment. The rapid suppression of the crime which ensued on the combined measures of detective vigilance and judicial severity, proves the sad necessity which existed for stern example.

Reasons why it was prevalent in the Punjab.

195. *Highway robbery.*—The face of the country being marked by alternations of waste and cultivation, nearly all the great thoroughfares, during some part or other of their course, pass through desolate localities, or through miles of uncultivated brushwood. That many of these places should be infested by highwaymen, is not surprising. That wayfarers were exposed to this danger during the first twelve month after annexation, is certain. But it is believed that the steps taken for the guarding of the roads, such as the location of police, regular patrolling by footmen and horsemen, have rendered this crime comparatively rare.

Highway robbery.

196. *Violent offences against the person.*—Under this denomination will be included murder, homicide, affray and wounding. These crimes are most prevalent towards the Frontier, and in those Territories which

Offences against the person.

are chiefly tenanted by Mussulmans. This section of the population are more hot-blooded and vindictive than the Seikhs or the Hindoos. It is feared that, during the earlier months of our rule, many murders were concealed from the Police. Conjugal infidelity and disputes regarding women have often resulted in deeds of blood. The measures which have been taken to prevent the injured parties having recourse to this wild justice, by facilitating the attainment of regular justice, will be described hereafter. Affrays regarding land are happily rare. When our fiscal arrangements shall have been perfected, this crime will disappear from the Calendar. That particular kind of wounding, known as mutilation, though not uncommon under the native Government, is not known to have occurred since annexation.

Murder, homicide, wounding.

197. *Infanticide.* It is regretted that the Punjab is not free from this crime, which disgraces so many noble tribes in Upper India. The Government are doubtless aware that, in the North-western Provinces, its eradication has been found most difficult, and has frequently been the subject of grave deliberation. The Board fear that the task will prove even more difficult here. This crime has become associated with the Rajpoot name. But the Rajpoots of the Punjab have escaped the taint. The dreadful distinction chiefly belongs to the Bedees or priestly class among the Seikhs. Other tribes must, however, bear a share of opprobrium, such as some of the Mussulman sects, and some subdivisions of the Khutree caste. Their inherent pride and the supposed sanctity of their order, make the Bedees unwilling to contract alliances for their daughters, who are consequently doomed to an early death. Now, the Rajpoots of Hindoostan and Central India murder their daughters, not because they are too proud to give them in marriage, but because they cannot afford the customary dowry and wedding expenses. In this case, the incentive to the crime may be destroyed by the enactment of sumptuary laws, such as those now proposed to be established with the popular assent in the North-western Provinces. But what law can be framed to touch the origin of Punjab infanticide, to humble the remorseless pride of birth, station and fancied sanctity? And yet, the Board are persuaded that, by carrying the people with us, by destroying the motives of the crime, by making its commission profit-

Infanticide.

Its prevention.

less and unfashionable, and by the gradual diffusion of morality,—by such means, alone, can the vice be effectually put down. In our older Territories various preventive designs have been tried, but not always with good effect; such as the registry of births, the periodical mustering of the children, and general surveillance. But it may be doubted whether such means (unless most discreetly applied) are not more susceptible of abuse than of advantage. The Board will give the subject their best attention, until a solution of the difficulty shall have been arrived at.

198. *Offences against property.* (Theft, burglary and arson.) The criminal returns do not show any decrease of theft in the second year over the first; but this fact is owing to the increase of detective vigilance. In some localities, it is declared by the people at large, that theft has decreased since our rule; petty larceny, however, has a tendency to increase at first under a civilized rule, while mild penalties are dealt out to trivial offences. But, without coloring the statement too highly, it may be fairly credited that, owing to the united operation of Police management and favorable circumstances, many descriptions of crime against property have been greatly diminished. Seasons so abundant, and prices so low, as to darken the prospects of the agriculturists, have prevented any of the lower orders from being driven by destitution to crime. It is notorious that the poorest ranks of society have been able, for the last two years, to purchase a meal cheaper than at any previous period. Many influential classes have indeed been partially thrown out of employ; but the vast number of public works in progress has given occupation to that class which is most inclined to petty crimes. The punishments have been similar to those awarded in our old Provinces, except in cases of cattle stealing. This offence is, by the Regulations, visited with great severity, chiefly because it is regarded with general dread and dislike. But in the Punjab, it is regarded as almost venial. Its chief localities are the grass and jungle tracts in the centre of the Doabs. The nature of the country affords cover for the thieves, and pasturage for the stolen cattle. The inhabitants are cattle-lifters by birth and by profession; the normal habits of a population are to be corrected by gradual civilization, by the removal of temptation, rather than by penal enact-

Offences against property.

Theft.

Cattle stealing.

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ments. It would be neither just nor politic that a cattle-lifter, who might not be a depraved member of society, should be condemned to herd with felons in a jail. The Board, therefore, have directed the Magistrates to inflict corporal punishment for cattle stealing, not accompanied with any aggravating circumstances.

Burglary.

Regarding burglary, the Board have no special observations to offer, except that the burglarious offences, noted in the returns, (like burglary all over India) have not that violent and desperate character usually attached to the crime in Europe. Arson, they are glad to find, is rare.

Arson—social offences.

199. Child stealing still exists, but not to any remarkable degree, when its great prevalence under native rule is considered. Slavery in the Punjab was domestic, not predial. Children of both sexes, especially females, were openly bought and sold. It is not surprising that human property, which might be made an article of public traffic, should become an object of secret theft. The crime is rigorously punished with ten or fifteen years' imprisonment.

Child stealing.

200. The men of the Punjab regard adultery with a vindictiveness only to be appeased by the death or mutilation of the parties. Yet, in no country are instances of female depravity and conjugal infidelity more frequent. The injured parties, accustomed under native rule to exact the most fearful retribution, are apt to hate any system of law, which shall not give such a redress as their revenge may demand, and resolve that the adultery shall be expiated by murder. The Board are, therefore, anxious that such offences which are in themselves socially dangerous, and which, if not promptly and exemplarily punished, will assuredly lead to a series of other crimes, should be assailed with all the rigour and power of the criminal law. Interference in all cases of open adultery is imperative. All cases of seduction, which lead to domestic infidelity, however mitigated the circumstances may be, are still to be visited with criminal penalties. The Magistrates have been empowered to summarily punish these offences in their own courts, while they possess a discretionary authority to commit the offender to the sessions. Married women, under age, who may have fled from their husbands' homes, are compelled to return to their parents or relatives. In cases of proved adultery, the injured husband may recover by civil action, the

Adultery.

sums expended in the dowry and wedding ceremonies: and copy of the criminal sentence filed in Court constitutes sufficient proof. In the Civil code of instructions, prescribed for the guidance of the subordinate judicial officers, the processes for the recovery of damages have been greatly simplified. If any rigour should be apparent in these rules, the justification is this, that any exhibition of indifference would soon make the administration odious in the eyes of its subjects. Even now, it may be questioned whether the punishments satisfy the public. But it is hoped that a scale of punishment, sure but rational, may tend to heal wounds that would otherwise rankle, and at the same time may humanize the people, and teach them to temper revenge with moderation.

201. *Fraudulent offences.*—Coining, perjury and forgery. Several notable cases of coining have been brought to light, exhibiting much system and organization. It is believed that under the native Government, the manufacture of vitiated coinage was secretly encouraged by the local kardars, who levied a tax from the coiners; but it is probable that this surreptitious trade has been rigorously prosecuted into all its ramifactions, and there is hope that, for the future at least, society may be released from these monetary frauds. The numerous investigations into rights and property of all descriptions, the constant search for authentic documents, may perhaps have unavoidably increased the temptation to forgery. The Punjabees, however, are not expert at this art. Perjury is one of those evils which must attend the establishment of courts of justice. The Board would be glad to see a law introduced, by which this offence may be punished summarily, as a misdemeanor, with a short term of imprisonment by the court before whom it is committed. The penalties at present attached render conviction difficult, and frustrate the intention of the law.

Fraudulent offences.

Coining.

Forgery.

Perjury.

202. *Resistance of public process.*—This offence is happily almost unknown. A solitary Policeman may execute processes in villages which used to be nurseries of rebellion, and furnish numerous recruits to the Khalsa armies.

Resistance of process.

203. *Prison Discipline.*—The perfection of prison discipline being mainly dependent on the construction of good jails, is necessarily a work of time; and on the first establishment of our rule in a new country, its attainment has been retarded by many inevitable disadvantages. The accommodation consisted of old forts and native buildings, such as chance might offer. Fatal epidemics have appeared in several stations. Our officers have, in many instances, been inexperienced in jail management, and in all cases burdened with a variety of other work. Until the system had worked for a short time with all its roughness and crudity, the Board could receive no general returns which might enable them to discern what faults would have to be remedied,—what deficiencies supplied. There has consequently been a want of central control. The Board therefore, conscious that while the past management has been unavoidably imperfect, a foundation of future improvement has yet been laid, will not shrink from pointing out existing evils, and will also suggest the measures best calculated for their cure.

Prison discipline; disadvantages enumerated.

204. The fundamental measure is of course the construction of new jails. Of the twenty-five districts (exclusive of Simla) under the Board, new jails have been proposed and sanctioned for twenty; and, for the remaining five, it is intended to repair and set in order the buildings at present in use. The jails are divided into three classes. The 1st and 2nd classes are central, and the 3rd class are ordinary jails. To the first class there only belongs one jail, *viz.*, the Grand Central Jail at Lahore, calculated, in two separate but conterminous circles, to hold 2000 prisoners. The 2nd class comprises three provincial jails, centrically situated, at Mooltan, Rawul Pindee and Umballa respectively. They will receive convicts from the districts in their several vicinities, and can each of them accommodate 800 prisoners. The 3rd class jails, twenty-one in number, are being constructed, one at each of the district stations, except the four stations just mentioned; they will accommodate 258 prisoners each, with space for enlargement by one-third.

Construction of new jails.

205. In the plan of the first class jail at Lahore, the chief features are two circles, each surrounded by iron palisades, with compartments (also walled), radiating from the centre to the circumference. Within these

Principles of construction.

compartments are the wards, both for male and female prisoners, workshops, and solitary cells. At the centre, a lofty watch-tower rises so as to command a view of all the compartments. In the enclosure, between the circular walls and the outer walls (which form a square), are situated the hospital and the residences for the Governor of the jail and his subordinates. The second class jails are constructed on the same principle, except that there is one circle instead of two. In the ordinary third class district jails, there is no circle. Within the enclosure formed by the four walls, the wards are portioned off into two ranges, with the workshops adjoining. The hospital, the female wards, and compartments for the guard and establishment, are separate. The whole outlay and accommodation will be as follows: 21-third class jails, at about 7,000 rupees each, will cost 150,000 rupees, and will accommodate, at 258 each, 5,418 prisoners; 3-second class jails, at rupees 60,400-10-8 each, will cost rupees 1,81,202, and will accommodate, at 800 each, 2,400 prisoners; 1-first class grand central jail, will cost rupees 1,42,000, and will accommodate 2,000 prisoners. Thus: total No. of jails 26; total outlay 4,73,000; total accommodation, prisoners 9,800.

206. Great importance is attached to the central jails. They offer greater facilities for the introduction of economy, for the regulation of labor, for the distribution of punishment, for sanitary arrangements, for moral reformation, and for the attainment of security. It is hoped that the three provincial jails being erected, one in each of the three main circles may, in respect of climate and situation, prove congenial to prisoners of various castes and tribes.* They will receive convicts from the adjacent districts sentenced to long terms, less than fourteen years. The central jail at Lahore will admit convicts sentenced to more than fourteen years' imprisonment, or prisoners whose custody may be a matter of special importance or difficulty.

Central jails—their advantages.

These buildings are all in progress, and the Board are sanguine that, on their completion, most of the existing evils will be removed.

207. Among these evils, the mortality is most to be deplored. During the year 1850 it averaged eight per cent., double that of the North-Western Provinces. Doubtless, one though a minor cause has been insufficiency of accom-

Mortality.

* See Hon'ble Court's Despatch, No. 4, dated 5th March 1851.

modation, of which defective ventilation and crowded space are the natural consequences. The too indiscriminate enforcement of hard labor has also operated injuriously. In many stations also, epidemics at the fall of the year, which were especially virulent at Lahore, broke out also in several of the healthiest localities, such as Kangra, Hooshiarpore and Simla, and have greatly swelled the lists of casualties.

Diet, clothing, and hospital management.

208. The sad amount of sickness and death has not in any way resulted from deficiency of diet, clothing or hospital management. The diet, though not excessive or luxurious, has been plain and solid. The Inspector of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, has borne testimony to the liberality of the hospital diet, as evinced by the returns of 1850. The cost of native medicines has generally been exorbitant, and there can be no doubt that they have been copiously administered.

Mortality in Lahore jail.

209. The Board have lately laid before Government their views regarding last year's mortality in the Lahore jail. The facts then adduced need not be re-stated. But it may not be amiss to state in recapitulation, that the inquiries of an independent Committee proved that the mortality resulted from local and incidental causes, and not from mismanagement. The general ventilation and the cubic space allowed to each prisoner, were found to exceed the allowance prescribed by the highest European authority. The general arrangements of the jail were pronounced to be excellent. The buildings, though of native construction, were better even than the accommodation ordinarily provided at Lahore for the troops. And even the rate of mortality, though, as must be expected, it exceeded that of the whole forces cantoned at Lahore, yet did not exceed that of some regiments, and among them, that of the European regiment at Anarkullee.

Its real causes.

Out-door labor.

210. The system of out-door labor, which has been mentioned as a provocative to disease, the Board wish to abolish. Its evils are manifold. A great cost is incurred for the safe custody of the gangs dispersed over the roads for miles, and the numerous precautions when taken, sometimes prove ineffective. The escape of convicts has not unfrequently occurred. It becomes almost impossible to distribute the parties, so that the weak shall not be put to work with the strong, the desperate and hardened, with those that are not

Its disadvantages.

ble of reform; those who are inured to toil with those of inactive habits. However complete the classification of the convicts may be within the prison precincts, its effects are nullified by indiscriminate labor beyond the walls. The exposure entailed by the system is unquestionably injurious. Hard labor is relative, not absolute; what is light to one frame, is hard to another. It is obvious that labor should be apportioned to individual capabilities. All these ill effects would be obviated by the in-door system, which the Board wish to have introduced.

In-door labor.

The health of the prisoners is hereby preserved from many risks. The labor can be rendered more thoroughly penal to the incorrigible, and more merciful to those not hardened in crime, whose lingering feelings of right are spared the demoralization of public disgrace. It can be made productive. It can be adapted to all classes of prisoners, whatever their previous trade, profession, or habits may have been; it can be well controlled and preserved from the extremes of favoritism or oppression.

Its advantages.

211. On the whole, it is certainly not more, perhaps less expensive than the out-door system. In the first instance, it may involve an outlay for the construction of workshops; but ultimately, a great saving is effected in the reduction of guards. Whatever aid may be withdrawn from the road-making department, will probably be compensated for to the State, by the produce of prison labor.

212. The classification of prisoners, which has not yet been adequately effected through want of accommodation, will be thoroughly carried out, as soon as the new buildings with their various compartments shall have been erected.

Classification of prisoners.

The Board are favorable to the principle of solitary confinement. Cells will be constructed for this purpose in all the new jails.

Solitary confinement.

213. The use of stocks and night chains, which at the commencement of our rule was sometimes indispensable to security, has been strictly prohibited. The guards now allowed are ample for the safe custody of the convicts; but in this establishment, the Board hope to effect great retrenchments. It is feared that those guards have often been entertained without ne-

Stocks and night chains abolished.

Contingent guards.

cessity, without rule, and without a proper adaptation of means to the end.

Economy.

214. In many other respects there is room for economy; in none more than in the supply of native medicines. The average annual expenditure per head (including all items), is at present sixty rupees, while that of the North-western Provinces, is only thirty-three rupees. By the issue of Circulars the Board have impressed upon all their district officers the necessity of economy; and such instructions have been given as will lead to extensive reductions. The total cash expenditure of all descriptions for the year 1850 amounted to Rs. 3,39,770-1-10¼.

Central control.

215. Lastly, with a view to give effect to all this reform, sanitory, moral, and economical, the President and Junior Member of the Board, are anxious to establish a central controlling authority, by which the returns submitted from various parts of the country, both regarding discipline and expenditure, may be tested and compared, and the entire jail management of the Province may be subjected to the most intelligent scrutiny. They therefore anxiously desire that a Superintendent of the Lahore jail be appointed with certain powers to supervise the district jails, or, at least, to check the accounts and reports. Mr. Woodcock's salary was more than repaid to the State, in the North-Western Provinces, by the savings he effected.

Services of Dr. Hathaway in Medical charge of the Lahore jail.

216. With reference to prison discipline, the Board desire to commend the zealous exertions of Dr. Hathaway, who has, since annexation, been in Medical charge of the Lahore jails, which he successfully superintended during several trying seasons, and amidst the distractions of other pressing duties. To his knowledge and energy as a medical officer and jail reformer, they are mainly indebted for the improvements which have been effected in this department.

Section VI.

Administration of Civil Justice.

217. Soon after annexation, this department was relieved of its most difficult branch by the Board's orders of January 1850, which practically interdicted the hearing of cases relating to landed property, and transferred them to the settlement. It is presumed that those Revenue officers who are brought most in contact with the agricultural classes, who must necessarily acquire much local experience, and great familiarity with tenures, will decide suits regarding landed property in a manner accordant with the wants and sympathies of the people. The Board believe that the union of fiscal and judicial functions in the same set of Officers is calculated to confer many benefits on the landed community. But as settlement officers have not as yet crossed the Chenab, this injunction has been followed in the Lahore division only. And, it being found that landed disputes were in some places accumulating to the inconvenience of individuals, the complication of tenures, and the disarrangement of village communities, and as the prospects of a regular settlement seemed remote, the Board resolved to vest the ordinary Civil Courts with power to entertain all such cases relating to real property as might require immediate decision. At the same time, provisions were made to secure strict control on the part of Commissioners over the exercise of this power. However, during the period under review, no cases of this nature came under trial; and it may be considered that the Civil returns now under review comprise cases relating to personal debts, contracts, and such like transactions.

Cases connected with landed property, referred to the settlement courts.

But under certain conditions, may be entertained by the ordinary civil tribunals.

218. The total number of suits decided during the two official years 1849-50, and 1850-51, amount in the Divisions shown below, to 23,378, which, when compared to an estimated population of 50,86,852, show a considerable amount of litigation: there has been one suit to every 217.51 persons.

Amount of litigation.

The Board do not wish to encumber this Report with figured statements, but they would draw attention to the relative number of suits

instituted in the several divisions, because, such numbers supply a test of the degree of civilization and wealth, to which the several portions of our territories have attained.

Division.	No. of Suits in 2 years.	Area.	Population.
		Square miles.	
Jhelum, 1849-50, 1850-51,.....	1,342	13,959	11,16,035
Lahore, ditto ditto,.....	20,072	13,248	24,70,817
Leia, 1849-50, ...	1,964	30,000	15,00,000
Mooltan, ...	...	14,900	5,00,000
Peshawur,.....	...	No return.	...

219. This disproportion, both relative and absolute, is great, but not greater than might be expected from the diversities, physical, social, and political, which characterize the several regions of the Punjab. The Lahore division, with its vast emporia of thriving commerce, stands at the head. In the district of Umritsur alone, the civil business is double that of the Jhelum division, and eight times that of the Leia division. Of the total number of suits the greater portion are trivial, and do not exceed the value of 300 Rs. From this fact, perhaps, there might flow one deduction of practical importance. The mass of suitors are not wealthy and intelligent persons who can help themselves, but persons in the middle rank of fortune and intelligence, who, if not protected by a good system, may easily fall victims to fraud, and a prey to the designing.

Suits mostly of trivial value.

220. The judicial machinery of Deputy Commissioners and Assistants, both covenanted and uncovenanted, need not be detailed. Suffice it to say, that, with a view emphatically to provide justice, cheap and easy for those who cannot procure it on higher terms, the Commissioner has been empowered to vest the local Tehseeldars with authority to try suits up to the value of Rs. 300. The Board are sanguine regarding the success of this measure. It has hardly yet had a full and general trial, but, where tried, it has answered

Local Revenue officers vested with judicial powers.

admirably. The relief has been decided, both to the superior tribunals and to the litigants, and the adjudication has given satisfaction.

Precaution against abuses.

221. Without making further analysis of the Statistics, the Board proceed to point out those abuses which may be expected to arise, and may already have arisen in our Courts, and to note the plans they propose for the correction of the past, and for prevention in future.

Simplification of procedure.

The Board desire that substantial justice should be plainly dealt out to a simple people, unused to the intricacies of legal proceedings. Their aim is to avoid all technicality, circumlocution and obscurity; to simplify and abridge every rule, procedure and process. They would endeavor to form tribunals, which shall not be hedged in with forms unintelligible to the vulgar, and only to be interpreted by professional lawyers; but which shall be open and accessible to Courts of Justice, where every man may plead his own cause, be confronted face to face with his opponents, may prosecute his own claim, or conduct his own defence.

Professional pleaders discouraged.

222. The introduction of pleaders has, in many instances, been attended with baneful effects, and is on the whole to be discouraged, though not of course prohibited. At all events, matters should be so regulated that it may never, directly or indirectly, become imperative on any suitor to employ an Agent. It is our business so to simplify the system that any man may comprehend and apply it. If, after this has been done, parties choose for their own convenience to entertain legal advisers, no harm will result from the practice.

But suitors at liberty to employ them.

Private arbitration.

223. Private arbitration is a potent means of popular justice. The attribute of divine discernment, which the people of India fondly ascribe to their cherished institution, is no less associated with arbitration in the minds of the Punjabees.

From the first, the Board have been anxious that public disputes should be referred to that rude tribunal, whose voice is all-powerful in the regulation of private affairs, where individuals are most vitally concerned, and of those social and family interests, which are dearest to mankind. These native assessors are especially useful in ascertain-

ing the truth, in questions relating to intricate accounts, local usages, and social practice. But it has been found that unless vigilance and discrimination be exercised, abuses will arise in the working even of this institution. The selection and appointment of the arbitrators, the conduct of the inquiry, the mode of recording the award, must be scrupulously and jealously guarded. In England, from the time that a jury is empannelled and sworn, their every movement is observed, their place of sitting and of consulting, the delivery of their verdict, are all matters of the strictest rule. So must it be with these Indian juries; otherwise the very thing, which should have been for our guidance, will become an occasion of stumbling, and a bye-word; and if discredit should be thrown on the system of Punchayets, and the faith of the people in this their best institution should be broken, their morality will thereby be weakened. Impressed with these convictions, the Board have drawn up a detailed code of rules, to regulate the proceedings of arbitrators.

Its use and abuse.

224. Resumé of rules regarding arbitration :—

1*st*.—The presiding Officer must see that there is a proper case to go to the jury, and must define the precise issue which they are to try.

Rules regarding juries and assessors.

2*nd*.—Either party has the right of challenging any arbitrator who may be nominated.

3*rd*.—Arbitrators must be nominated by the parties themselves, and not by their attorneys. But persons of rank, or females, may nominate through their relatives or private agents.

4*th*.—Any evidence which the arbitrators may take must be placed on record.

5*th*.—The arbitrators must record the grounds of their award. Any member differing from a majority must also record the reasons for his dissent.

6*th*.—The arbitrators must attend and decide in Court. They may consult the records of the case in the Court-house, but they may not take any public documents to their private residences.

7*th*.—The award must be presented in the presence of the parties, either of whom is at liberty to urge any objection he may entertain.

8*th*.—No decision passed by arbitration shall be considered final unless it shall appear to the presiding officer just and proper. Any award can be set aside when its illegality or injustice may be apparent, or when partiality may be suspected.

If these instructions are faithfully carried out, it is hoped that the institution will be preserved in all its rigour and usefulness.

Necessity for systematic control.

225. Still it is manifest that when complete orders have been framed, the most important part yet remains, viz. their execution. With good Officers, good rules are almost superfluous; with bad Officers they are almost ineffective. If the Judge be apathetic, then either a sufficiency or an insufficiency of rules, is equally conducive to mischief: in the one case, means are afforded for the technical perversion of justice; in the other case, there is a risk of reckless decisions. And in a system distinguished by absence of formality, much is left to the unfettered discretion of the Judge. With this view, the Board have urged the Commissioners to control the district officers, and the district officers to control their subordinates, and especially the Tehseeldars. The Deputy Commissioners are enjoined to send for the files of cases disposed of by the Tehseeldars, and without an appeal having been preferred, to scrutinize the decisions.

Method of supervision.

226. With the same view, the Board have directed that young European officers shall submit to their Commissioners monthly statements of the cases decided by them, with the grounds of the decision briefly recorded. From this statement, the Commissioner will select for his own examination such cases as he may deem proper. By repeating this process from month to month, the Commissioner exercises a more effective control, and in a short time ascertains more regarding the actual conduct of the administration than he would in a series of years, if he confined himself to the mere hearing of appeals.

227. Among minor abuses which have needed remedy, several descriptions of misconduct on the part of plaintiffs have been checked. It has not been uncommon to bring antiquated claims within the term (twelve years) of the limitation statute, by adding fictitious entries to show that a regular money account has been kept up from the date of the original transaction. Frequently, also, defendants have been terrified or cajoled into compromising unjust claims, by giving bonds for gradual payment, on which the plaintiff may subsequently sue.

In the execution of decrees, while immediate payment from moneyed defendants is enforced, an opportunity is given to poor defendants of paying by instalments, and care is taken that landed property shall not unnecessarily be brought to the hammer.

228. On the whole, the Board can hardly consider that civil justice has advanced as satisfactorily as the other branches of the administration. Indeed, they are not sure that it will ever be very successful. There is no part of the British system so difficult to popularize. The remedy lies not so much in the promulgation of rules, as in the personal attention of the Judge. The burden of the Board's injunctions has always been this, that the presiding officer should throw his whole mind into the case, and should thoroughly realize to himself the position and feelings of both the plaintiff and defendant, the credibility of the witnesses, the authenticity of documents, and the probabilities of the case.

Civil justice difficult to popularize.

Section VII.

Part I.—Revenue.

229. In the public accounts, the revenues of the Punjab are classed under five headings—

Chief heads of Revenue.
I.—Land Tax;
II.—Excise, Stamps, &c.;
III.—Tribute;
IV.—Post Office;
V.—Miscellaneous.

I.—Land Tax.
II.—Excise, Stamps, and canal water rent.
III.—Tribute.
IV.—Post Office.
V.—Miscellaneous.

Those revenues, which are included in the first four categories, are ordinary; those in the fifth, are extraordinary.

230. But, of these five headings, the two first only will be treated of in the present section. The third, namely Tribute, is an insignificant item, and represents the subsidies paid to the State by the Feudal Jagheerdars, either in lieu of service or acknowledgment of nominal vassalage, or of grants conferred. The fourth, namely, Post Office revenue, need not be treated of in this Report; and the fifth, not being of a permanent nature, will be sufficiently explained in the Financial section.

Tribute, and Post Office revenues summarily disposed of.

231. The present section, then, will comprise, firstly, the Land Tax, its accessories, and also the tenures, on which the assessed lands are held; secondly, the Excise and certain other taxes; and thirdly, certain temporary alienations of the revenue, in the shape of landed assignments and cash annuities.

Present section to comprise land tax, excise, &c. and grants in land and in cash.

First, then, the Land Tax.

232. The term, "accessories of the land tax," is applied to the grazing-tax, the proceeds of gardens and forests, gold washings on the sands of the Indus, iron mines in the Sind Saugur Doab, and the rents of lands of which being alluvial deposits of the rivers, or having been inherited as the property of the late Government, or having been abandoned by the proprietors, the State has assumed direct management. It is not, however, the policy of the State to undertake the farming of any land when any parties can be found to accept engagements for the revenue. The grazing-tax consists of dues levied from the owners of camels and cattle, in return for the right of pasturage in the central wastes of the Doabs. It is most productive in the Mooltan and Leia divisions, where it amounts to about 1,30,000 Rs. The following rates are not uncommon for the different kinds of cattle, camels, Rs. 1 and 1-8 each; goats and sheep, Rs. 3-2 per hundred; buffaloes, 10 annas each.

Land tax, its accessories.

Grazing-tax.

Vast herds of camels, which sustain the trade of the country, are at certain seasons turned loose to browse on the leaves of the densely growing trees and brushwood. But it is not usual to collect from individual owners, inasmuch as, in these unfrequented tracts, the herds of the wandering cattle cannot easily be counted, nor even the precise number of graziers be ascertained. There being much clanship and social organization among the camel owners, the Chiefs are frequently allowed to contract for their clans. But, of course, the amount of such contracts varies greatly, and would be dependent on local circumstances, and on the personal qualifications of the party selected to engage. The representative Chief pays into the State Treasury the amount engaged for, and distributes the burden among his constituents. Under the former Government, the collections were made with

Method of realization.

reference to the residence of the contractor. A party might pay into the Lahore Treasury tribute money on account of camels which had grazed near Mooltan; but as a public and private property in the land of these tracts (hitherto undefined) are distinguished from each other,—when the estates belonging to Government, and those belonging to individuals are marked off at the settlement, and when the boundary lines of districts and local sub-divisions are precisely laid down, it will probably be necessary to collect the tax on the same principle as all other taxes, that is, with reference to the place where the cattle may graze, rather than to the place where the owner may reside. The forest dues relate to tracts which, being unoccupied by private parties, are claimed by the Government as manorial domains. The collections are realized from the sale of timber, or of licenses to fell or cut. The garden proceeds are chiefly derived from patches of land belonging to the late Government, or subsequently confiscated. The way has now been cleared for a detailed exposition of the land tax itself.

Forest dues.

Land Tax.

233. To form a correct estimate of the land revenue in the Punjab, as it now exists, it will be expedient to review briefly the system which obtained under Seikh rule. By that system, the Government share of the gross produce was assumed, as a matter of right, to be a clear half; and there is no doubt but that, from lands of peculiar fertility, with great facilities for natural irrigation, and where, therefore, the capital and labour necessary to work the soil was very moderate, even more was taken. Instances are not uncommon, where as much as 54 per cent. of the actual produce is recorded as the share collected on the Government account. In practice, however, this proportion was not often demanded. Whenever the revenue was collected in kind, a deduction from 10 to 15 per cent. must be made for fraud, waste and expenses. For this reason, also, all money estimates founded on grain collections are below the proportion of the crop recorded as the Government share. As a rule, the public demand may be said to have varied from two-fifths to one-third of the gross produce. This proportion prevailed in all the districts which the Seikhs had fully conquered, and which were fairly cultivated,

Land tax under the Seikhs.

Collections in kind.

Government share of the produce.

and may be said to have been in force in all their Cis-Indus possessions, except the Province governed by Dewan Moolraj. Beyond the Indus, owing to the distance from control, the less patient character of the population, the insecurity of property, and the scarcity of population, the revenue system pressed more lightly on the people. For the last reason, also, the rates which prevailed in the Province of Mooltan were equally light. In all these tracts, except the peculiarly rich lands round Peshawur, the Government share never exceeded one-third, and usually averaged one-fourth or one-fifth, and fell even lower down to one-eighth of the crop. For certain descriptions of produce, however, such as sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, tobacco and vegetables, money rates were always applied and taken. Where the Government demand consisted of a share of the crop, whether by actual division or by appraisement of the harvest's produce, the officials sometimes disposed of the grain themselves, but, more commonly, obliged the agriculturists to pay for it in cash, at prices rather higher than those quoted in the ordinary markets.

Money rates.

234. However, the system of collection in kind, though nominal and general, was not always invariable or universal. Some local Governors and Jagheerdars, not wanting in vigour or foresight, have preferred to assess their revenue in money, and towards the close of Runjeet Singh's reign, a portion of the kingdom was thus assessed. But this plan would be more usually adopted in localities where the land was rich, and the yield secured by irrigation against vicissitudes of season; while in poor lands, exposed to calamity, the division or appraisement of the crop would still be resorted to.

235. Where the country was too poor, the people too warlike, and the collections too uncertain for the Government officials to engage in detail for the revenue, whole districts were farmed out to contractors, who were authoritatively empowered to make their own terms with the people, only making good a fixed tribute to the Government. This tribute, during the interregnum of anarchy which preceded 1846, was often unpaid and unaccounted for during several years.

Contracts for the payment of the revenue.

236. In September 1847, Raja Deena Nath, Chancellor of the Lahore Exchequer, furnished the following abstract of the mode in which he considered the land revenue of the Punjab to have been collected :—

Abstract of Punjab revenues prior to annexation.

No. of District.	Mode of collecting the Revenue.	Amount of Revenue.
8	Farmed out to Kardars, ...	25,19,873
8	Assessed, the engagements being made with the heads of villages,.....	18,23,553
43	The Revenue collected by division and appraisement of the crop, ...	89,14,638
	Total estimate of Land Revenue,...	1,33,18,067

Summary settlement of the revenue under the regency.

During the winter of 1847, a general money assessment was commenced of all the districts immediately under the Durbar. During that season, it was completed in the four Doabs, and Huzara, and some portion of Peshawur. There was no survey or measurement. The officers entrusted with this duty were aided by the production of Durbar accounts of past collections, and by the local knowledge of the Kardars. But the papers did not furnish a clue to all the additional items which may have been levied. Our officers took rapid tours through the districts about to be assessed, thus gaining a general view of the country and the condition of the people. Finally, they assembled, at central spots, the headmen and accountants of villages, tested the accuracy of the Durbar returns by their own, and payments of three, five, and ten years were assumed as the basis of the new assessment; but the calculations formed on this basis were modified by the general aspect and condition of each district.

237. The assessments were all fixed in money payments in one aggregate sum. They were framed with great expedition, and generally by officers who had no previous knowledge of the subject, and who made many mistakes. But in spite of such defects, they were a boon on the people, by the fiscal reforms, the definition and consolidation of the rights, and the abolition of vexatious and inquisitorial processes.

238. The reduction of land-revenue in the Doabs, Sind Sagur, Rechnab Doabs.

Reduction of assessment in the Baree, and Rechnab Doabs.

ment of Rs. 20,74,309, or about twenty-eight per cent. In the Baree Doab, the revenue had been 15,45,635; it now fell to Rs. 12,48,278. Of this reduction, 2,97,356 Rs. was a direct relief to the land, and Rs. 63,536 a reduction of extra cesses, such as imposts on village artisans, capitation taxes, fines, and the like. The total reduction in this Doab was equal to twenty-three per cent.

Settlement of Huzara.

239. Huzara was settled during the same season. The Durbar had lately taken it in exchange from Maharajah Golab Sing. Major Abbott, who carried out the exchange, has estimated that, previous to 1847, full 3,85,577 rupees were annually exacted from the country, in the shape of land revenue alone, but that of this sum, no more than Rs. 2,39,935 found its way to the coffers of the State. The difference consisted of the profits realized by the various revenue officials. The public revenue Major Abbott reduced to Rs. 1,87,879, equal to twenty-two per cent., but the entire relief from the change of system equalled fifty-three per cent. The Customs, also, which yielded Rs. 25,000, were reduced to one-third that sum in 1847, and the remainder was abolished after annexation. Huzara contains 1,089 villages, of which 231 are held in jagheer by its various chiefs, who enjoy a revenue of Rs. 59,678 per annum: lands also, equal to Rs. 14,571 per annum, are held free of taxation by the heads of villages.

Peshawur partially settled.

240. In the Province of Peshawur, previous to annexation, but little was done to reform the revenue system. Districts, yielding about two lacs of Rupees in revenue, appear to have been assessed, though no financial result is on record. But, the important district of Eusufzye, which had hitherto been in a normal state of rebellion, was settled, and has hitherto remained tranquil. Its revenue was almost nominal, and is now not much higher. At annexation, these settlements were continued, both because the public faith was virtually pledged to their maintenance, and also because the fact of so much of the land revenue having been definitively determined, was a great advantage and relief to our officers, burdened as they were with a mass of details of every description.

These summary settlements sometimes modified.

241. Where, however, in spite of the moderation of the demand, the assessments turned out excessive, or calamities or accidents of seasons had occurred to render them so, relief was granted. Thus, in the

Shekhopoora, now the Goojeranwalla District, large reductions were made in the second year, in consequence of a failure of the crop and a murrain among the cattle. In the Rawul Pindee District, also, the people complained of over-assessment, which was greatly aggravated by the remarkable fall of prices in the commencement of last year; but here relief was not granted with that promptitude which the occasion demanded, and much discontent and distress was in consequence experienced. This, however, was at once remedied, when brought to the Board's notice.

Districts not assessed previous to annexation.

242. The remainder of the country, not assessed in 1847-48, consisted of a large portion of Peshawur, the Upper Derajat, and all Dewan Moolraj's charge, comprising the present districts of Mooltan, Khangurh, Dera Ghazee Khan, and the greater part of Leia, with two small tracts in Pak Puttun, and Jhung.

Dera Ismael Khan.

243. The settlements of all these districts were rapidly completed, except that of the Upper Derajat (Dera Ismael Khan), where Major Taylor was so much absorbed with the defence of the Frontier, and the superintendence of the military details, all of which for the first two years fell to his lot, that he found it impracticable to assess the land-tax. Out of some five lacs of revenue, only two were assessed: the remainder of the revenue was collected mainly in kind. But the settlements are now rapidly progressing under Major Nicholson and Mr. Simson.

Peshawur settlement completed.

244. In the important Province of Peshawur, (with the exception of the large district of Eusufzye, which the Seikhs never effectually subjugated, and where, as has already been observed, the land-tax was nearly nominal,) the Government demand absorbed a large portion of the produce. But the people being fierce and warlike, it was found expedient to farm out the country to middlemen, whose expenses and profits were added to the Government demand. The extreme fertility of the rich clay soils, perennially fertilized, as well as irrigated, by the waters of the Cabul, Bara and Swat rivers, enabled the agriculturists to give up half the actual produce. These lands produced annually two crops, without the expenditure of any capital, or much labour beyond a superficial ploughing. It would hardly appear possible that lands

Its heavy taxation in former times.

would continue for ages to pay such a proportion of the crop in the shape of revenue; but such is doubtless the case, both in this valley, and others similarly situated. Thus, in the Kangra and Rilloo villages, in 1846, we found the people paying annually a fixed grain revenue, equal to ten and twelve rupees per acre; and thus the inhabitants of the Cashmere valley are able to farm the land, and surrender a proportion of the crop, which would appear incredible to those unacquainted with it or similar localities.

245. In Peshawur, however, the unirrigated lands were comparatively lightly taxed, and in some places, such as the District of Hushtnuggur, were thrown into the account free of all tax; thereby greatly mitigating the severity of the Government lien on the irrigated soils. As a general rule, the tax on irrigated lands was a clear half the produce, exclusive of cesses, and that on unirrigated land was one-fourth; the fact being that the crops of the latter are wholly dependent on the winter rain: if the showers are not abundant, the yield is most scanty, the stiff clay soil requiring much water.

Estimate of former taxation.

246. The Peshawur valley and Kohat district, under the Seikh rule, were estimated to yield Rs. 13,39,000 per annum. This estimate excluded petty jagheers and rent lands, but included the large jagheers of the Barukzye family, which alone absorbed Rs. 5,15,000, as well as other grants, to the extent, in all, of Rs. 6,20,000. The nett revenue which remained to the Government was but 7,80,000 Rs., of which at least 3,00,000 Rs. may be set down to the town and transit duties, and the import and export customs, all of which have been abolished.

On the other hand, all the Barukzyes and many of the other jagheerdars joined in the late war against us, and having lost their fiefs, have retired to Cabul, the native country of the majority. A deduction of two lacs of Rupees for the whole revenue of Kohat, and three for the Customs and Town duties, would leave a land revenue of Rs. 8,10,000. Eusufzye now yields from the land-tax Rs. 1,34,000, out of which large payments are made to the Khans or heads of clans; and the eight Districts round Peshawur now pay but Rs. 5,63,000. The reductions, in various ways, are affirmed to have been equal to a relief of 30 per cent. on the total amount paid by the people under the former regime, including the extra imposts and the profits of the middlemen.

The official report, however, of the most recent reductions, has not yet been received.

Kohat.

247. Kohat formed part of the Barukzye Chief's jagheer, and its land revenue was equal to Rs. 1,51,884 per annum. This has been gradually reduced, until it is now no more than Rs. 96,679, which is equal to a relief of 30 per cent. The Government share of the produce was estimated as equal to half on irrigated lands, and quarter on unirrigated soils, except in Teeree, which is a wild and sterile tract, and here it varied from a quarter to one-eighth.

Teeree is held by Khaja Muhammad Khan, its Chief. He paid 31,000 Rs. per annum as tribute to the Barukzyes, which sum has since been reduced to 25,000 Rs.

Bunnoo.

248. The remainder of the Punjab, under the Durbar's immediate control, consisted of the Upper Derajat, which comprised the Districts of Bunnoo, Murwut, Esakhail, Tânk, Kolachi, Drabund, Dera Ismael Khan, Girang, and Kala Bagh, all Trans-Indus; the revenue of which may now be set down at five lacs of rupees. In Bunnoo the revenue was fixed at one-fourth the gross produce from the mass of the people, and one-sixth from the Wuzeerees of the hills, and the Syuds of the plains. It was estimated by Major Edwardes, who brought Bunnoo under control in 1847, that it would yield one and a half lacs per annum. It has hitherto given a gross revenue of about one and a quarter lacs, out of which the Mullicks, or heads of villages, received a considerable allowance. This valley has not yet been assessed, and the revenue has been collected in kind.

Murwut.

249. Murwut, under the Seikhs, previous to 1847, paid one-fourth its gross produce, besides a heavy capitation tax, which was peculiarly obnoxious to the people. In 1847, Major Edwardes estimated that it yielded one lac of Rupees per annum. In that year, at the request of the inhabitants, Major Edwardes abolished the capitation tax, and raised the proportion of the crop, demanded by Government, to one-fourth. The average collections under this system have equalled, during the past four years, about Rs. 1,30,000. Major Nicholson is now assessing Murwut, in which the Government revenue has been collected hitherto by a biennial appraisement of the crops. In Bunnoo, the majority of the lands are

well irrigated; while in Murwut, the cultivation is altogether dependant on the rains.

Esakhail.

250. In Esakhail about one-third the land is irrigated. In 1847, Major Edwardes estimated that the annual collections by the Seikhs were equal to Rs. 63,744, besides the revenues enjoyed by the Khan, or hereditary chief. It has yielded since that period about Rs. 40,000, collected by the same system as that which has prevailed in Bunnoo and Murwut, namely, appraisement of the crop. Major Nicholson has lately assessed it at Rs. 32,000, equal to twenty-five per cent. below the former collections. He describes both Murwut and Esakhail as in rather an impoverished condition. The Government demand, probably, does not now exceed one-sixth the produce in these two districts.

Tànk.

251. Tànk.—In 1847, this district was estimated to be worth a lac of rupees per annum in land revenue and customs, and was held as a fief by certain expatriated chiefs of Mooltan, who kept up a body of three hundred horse. Some twenty years before this period, it was estimated to yield one and a half lacs of rupees. In 1847, the administration of the Mooltanee Puthans being unpopular and oppressive, the district was taken from them, and transferred to Shah Nuwaz Khan, the exiled son of the last chief. He was allowed Rs. 25,000 for his personal expenses and the cost of management, and paid Rs. 75,000 revenue to Government. Since this arrangement was made, the customs have been abolished, and the land revenue reduced to 65,000 Rs.

Kolachi.

252. Kolachi.—Previous to 1847, the Seikh Government collected, on an average, Rs. 60,000 per annum from this tract, one-sixth of which was customs. This left a land revenue of Rs. 50,000 per annum. Major Edwardes fixed the assessment at Rs. 45,000, which was calculated to be equal to two-fifths of the crop, but which cannot be equal to this proportion. Out of this, the hereditary chiefs were to receive 13,825 rupees, and the heads of villages ten per cent. Much of the land, for many years, has been mortgaged, and the continued struggle between the two parties, the debtors and creditors, has injured the cultivators. This district is now being assessed by Mr. D. Simson.

Drabund.

253. Drabund.—This district, when leased to a farmer by the Seikh Government, yielded as much as 25,000 rupees

per annum. The Government share of the crop is said to be one-fifth. The assessment since annexation has been rupees 17,900, which has lately been reduced to 13,500 rupees.

Dera Ismael Khan.

254. Dera Ismael Khan.—A large section of this district, with the whole of the adjoining one of Chondwan, is held in jagheer by the ex-Chief and ruler of Dera Ismael Khan and Munkhera. That portion retained by Government yields a land revenue of Rupees 62,429, of which about three-fourths is a money-assessment, and the remainder collected in kind. In this district alone, the customs lately repealed used to yield 1,60,000 rupees per annum.

Girang.

255. Girang, (as it was called by the Seikhs from the fort they built, or Dera Futteh Khan, its ancient name,) is a poor district, the majority of its lands being dependent on the autumnal rains, and not more than one-twelfth being irrigated. In 1848, it paid Rs. 22,051, and is now assessed at Rs. 19,940 per annum.

Kala Bagh.

256. The revenue of Kala Bagh has been relinquished in favor of its Mullick, or Chief, in lieu of the customs and town-duties recently abolished.

Province of Mooltan.

257. Dewan Moolraj's late Government comprises the rest of the Punjab. Under that designation may be recognized the districts now known as Mooltan, Khangurh, a large portion of Leia, all Dera Ghazee Khan, and some small strips of land in Pak Puttun and Jhung. Previous to 1846, the territories administered by the Dewan were, according to the Durbar records, estimated to yield a revenue of 34,95,542 rupees, for which he paid a tribute of 21,66,585 rupees, the difference being allowed for the expenses of management and his own profits.

In that year, districts estimated at 7,92,465 rupees were severed from his charge, and the tribute on the remainder raised to Rs. 19,65,000 per annum. By this calculation, he retained lands recorded as yielding 27,03,077 rupees; of this sum, three lacs of rupeees per annum may be deducted for customs.

Government of Sawun Mull and Moolraj.

258. Dewan Moolraj and his father Sawun Mull had held the above charge, under the name of the Province of Mooltan, for twenty years, and during that period accumulated a large fortune. When Sawun

Mull* was entrusted with the viceroyalty of the country, a large portion of it was little better than a desert: war, rapine, and general insecurity had decimated a population, which for a long period, perhaps for more than a century, had not been numerous. He dug canals, and induced the people from neighbouring states to settle under his auspices. The whole cultivated area of Mooltan Proper, with the exception of a low tract of limited extent, which is annually under water during a portion of the year, is dependent on artificial irrigation, without which no crops are raised. In this district there are no less than fifteen canals, of an aggregate length of 325 miles, the largest of which are from six to seven feet deep, and from twenty to thirty feet wide, and the smallest from two to five feet deep, and from six to ten feet wide. They irrigate the lands of 410 villages. In the progress of years, tracts for which Sawun Mull paid a mere trifle yielded a large revenue. But assuming his land revenue as that which the Durbar records give, and which Moolraj himself admitted, it exceeded slightly Rs. 24,00,000 per annum. These districts, however, have been assessed at no more than Rs. 19,42,000. This is equal to a reduction of upwards of eighteen per cent., or Rs. 4,58,000.

Physical improvements effected by Sawun Mull.

General revenues of the Province.

259. If however, instead of this general comparison, we review the past and present land-tax in each district in detail, it will appear that the difference in favor of the agriculturists is fully equal to this proportion. The Commissioner, Mr. Edgworth, writing of the fiscal arrangements of that tract of country which now forms the district of Mooltan, states that it yields a land revenue of Rs. 5,65,755; whereas Dewan Moolraj derived a land revenue of no less than Rs. 8,51,025, or Rs. 2,84,269 in excess of our present demand. This is equal to a reduction of thirty-eight per cent.

District of Mooltan.

Lieut. James, who made the assessment of a large portion of the Mooltan and a part of the Khangurh districts, declared that, besides giving up all fees, fines and similar petty but numerous demands, made by the late Government, he reduced the land-tax, on the average

* Sawun Mull originally went to Mooltan, as the head of one of the offices of account in 1820, under Huzari Mull. In 1823, Runjeet Sing gave him half the Province. In 1829, he obtained the whole, and was assassinated in 1844.

of the former four years, by fifteen, twenty and twenty-five per cent., on the following principles:—where irrigation was abundant, without danger from flooding, with a market in the vicinity, and cultivators numerous, he gave a reduction of fifteen per cent. In villages bordering on the great central waste, which characterizes the Doab, at the extremity of canals, where the supply of water was uncertain, and where markets were distant or cultivators scanty, the remissions varied from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Again, in villages where the land was higher than the canal, so that the husbandman could not rapidly conduct irrigation over the fields at pleasure, but had to raise the water by artificial means, in some instances both tedious and expensive, in such cases the reductions also varied from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Thus, Lieutenant James remarks, there are villages where two wheels are required, the lower one conveying water to a reservoir, whence, by means of the highest one, it reached the upland. Besides the abandonment of half the grazing-tax in Mooltan, the tax on date-groves was diminished. In the Mooltan district, the Government demand in Moolraj's time never appears to have exceeded one-fourth of the gross produce; it was often one-fifth, and sometimes as low as one-sixth. But to this should be added the various cesses; whereas the present demand, as has been already shown, was based on the above proportions, while the extra imposts were repealed. However, *notwithstanding this reduction on the amount entered as having* been demanded and collected by the former Government, still representations of over-assessment have been made by the local authorities, and many complaints were presented to the President of the Board during his last tour. The Board have taken steps to ensure the concession of whatever relief may be required.

Its summary settlement.

260. The revenue of the Khanghur district, which adjoins Mooltan, amounts to Rs. 4,95,343; a part of it was settled in 1849-50 by Lieut. James, and the remainder by Mr. Wedderburn. This district comprises the lower portion of the Rechnab Doab, and possesses great facilities for irrigation. In it, the Government share of the gross produce never exceeded one-third, and was usually one-fifth or one-sixth; on indigo and sugar cultivation, it was always calculated at one-sixth. In Mozuffergurh, one of the largest sections of the district, Lieutenant James's reductions were

Khangurh.

equal to twenty-three per cent., and he calculated that the Government demand, as fixed by him, could not then exceed one-eighth of the produce. In other tracts, it was reduced seventeen, and nineteen, and twenty-one per cent. below the former demand. The present demand, on the average, is probably less by twenty per cent. than that of the former Government. The District of Khangurh abounds in date-groves, and on the revenue derived from this source, a large reduction was given.

Leia District.

261. The Leia District extends from the confines of Khangurh, on the South, to the boundaries of the salt range, on the North. It occupies the whole of the Sind Sagur Doab, and in superficial area is perhaps the largest district in the Punjab. Its revenue does not exceed Rs. 5,43,571. All the Northern portion was administered by the Durbar, and was included in the general settlement of 1847. All the Central and Southern parts, having been under Dewan Moolraj's jurisdiction, were settled by Captain Hollings, who evinced great zeal in the execution of this work. From his report, it does not appear what proportion of the gross produce Moolraj was in the habit of collecting, but it could not have exceeded that of the adjoining District of Khangurh.

In the Leia District, the rate of assessment varies from 15 annas to rupees 1-4 per cultivated acre; while from one-fourth to one-third of the cultivation is irrigated. This is an extremely low rate of assessment. The grazing-tax in this district is very productive. The various tracts in Leia, formerly under Moolraj, now yield a revenue fully equal to that which they paid to him.

Dera Ghazee Khan.

262. The lands of the Dera Ghazee Khan District are in places watered from the river Indus, and in other places are dependent for irrigation on the flooding of the hill-streams. In Dera Ghazee Khan, there are alone twelve canals, the aggregate length of which is equal to 291 miles. These are repaired annually under the direction of the Government officers; the occupiers of the land subscribing half the cost, and the State paying the remainder. In Mithunkote, the canals are all under the exclusive control of the agriculturists. The proportion of the produce taken by Dewan Moolraj varied from one-third to one-fifth: something less than one-fourth may be assumed as the average of his demand, exclusive, however, of many cesses. The latter have all been abolished, and the revenue reduced from 5,02,106 Rs. to 4,56,287

Rs., equal to nine per cent.; but still the complaints to the President were loud and numerous, as he passed round and through the district in April last.

General reduction of assessment in the Punjab.

263. From the above rapid sketch of the past and present history of the land-tax in the Punjab, it may clearly be seen that reduction has taken place since 1847, when fixed money-assessments were substituted for the system we found in existence. It is not easy to estimate the exact amount of this relief, because the revenue was continually fluctuating, from the alienations which were constantly made, and from the lapse and confiscation of jagheers, which from time to time occurred. It must also be recollected that many items of revenue, not actually derived from land, were mixed up in the accounts of its revenue. At the close of the assessment of the land in 1847-48, the revenue of the Punjab Proper did not exceed ninety-eight* lacs (£9,800,000), of which eighty-two may be set down to land revenue and to customs. It probably did not realize this estimate. After the war of 1848, there was a large increase to the land-tax, from the difference between the tribute formerly derived from Mooltan and its gross revenue, from the resumption of assignments on the revenue in favor of Durbar officials and dependants, (for which pensions were substituted,) and from the confiscated jagheers of the insurgent chiefs and officers. This was further considerably added to, by subsequent lapses,

Nevertheless from certain causes the revenue increased.

and the resumption of large jagheers held in lieu of Military contingents. On the other hand, the country had suffered much from war and devastation. In Mooltan, Shahpoor, Googerat, Rawul Pinde and other places, large defalcations on this account occurred: but this was fully

* District.	Land Tax. Lacs.	Customs. Lacs.	Total. Lacs.
Four Doabs,	54	0	54
Mooltan,	16	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$19\frac{1}{3}$
Huzara,	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Dera Ismael Khan,	5	0	5
Peshawur,	$4\frac{3}{4}$	3	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Salt and Customs,	0	9	9
Total,	82	16	98

For the three first years after annexation, the harvests, with a few isolated exceptions, were remarkably favorable. For twenty years, the agriculturists declare they had never witnessed such crops of wheat and barley. Not only did the unirrigated lands usually under cultivation yield a particularly large return, but cultivation was greatly extended. Lands, which in ordinary seasons were seldom sown, gave large returns. These circumstances, joined to the general peace and security of the country, and the fact that large bodies of disbanded soldiers and discharged employees had to turn their attention to agriculture for a subsistence, all contributed to cause so great an increase of produce, as to reduce prices to an unprecedented extent. The result of these different causes has doubtless been that production has exceeded consumption; and hence that, while an abundance of food exists, there is not a sufficient market to secure its sale at remunerative prices. No countries surround the Punjab to which any great quantity of grain could be exported. To the West, the disturbed state of Affghanistan, and the difficulties and cost of transit, must prevent the exportation of food. To the South, are Scinde and Bhawulpore; the former producing more than it consumes, the latter a poor and thinly peopled tract. To the East, is the Jullunder Doab, densely peopled, but so fruitful in its own soil as fully to support the inhabitants. To the North, are the hills, whose inhabitants have not the means of purchasing our surplus produce.

Causes of distress.

Production in excess of consumption, and fall of prices.

Agricultural produce not exported to any extent.

267. The demand for food has not decreased; it has probably increased; for although the army of the late Government have been disbanded, there are not between the Sutlej and the Khyber less than 60,000 fighting-men, with perhaps five times that number of camp-followers. Hence there is a larger demand than before for food over the country generally, though the market round and about Lahore is more limited. The labor employed on canals, roads, cantonments, and other public works that have been undertaken, must cause the circulation of large sums of money, and increase the demand for food. The pay of our army, within the limits above quoted, has been estimated to be equal to 165 lacs (one million six hundred and fifty thousand pounds). The

Still home consumption large.

Vast sums of money spent in the Punjab.

expenditure by the various civil establishments, the commissariat and executive departments, and the different works in progress under the Board, are probably equal to another million; so that nearly double the Punjab revenues are at present spent in the country. But it must also be admitted that much of this money is now very differently distributed. Large sums which, under the Seikh rule, found their way to the villages of the Manjha, now flow into the Oude territory. A vast amount formerly expended on wood, lime, and iron, is now carried to a distance, or goes to enrich our neighbour, Maharaja Golab Sing. The laborers employed on our public works do not belong to the agricultural classes; whereas, under the Sikh rule, the service of the State was chiefly recruited from the land-holding community. The expenditure of so much revenue, however, doubtless does much good, and tends to mitigate the social evils inseparable from so great a change as that which took place at annexation.

But employment differently distributed.

268. The effect of a very large and sudden increase of production, even where prices do not fall in a greater ratio, must have a tendency to derange money assessments. Rich and highly irrigated soils produce no more, in a favorable season, than in one of actual drought. In the great famines of 1834 and 1838, the agriculturists in the villages along the canal of the Delhi territory, made enormous profits. Their produce, in a year when grain was selling at seven seers for the rupee, was equal to what their lands yielded when it averaged thirty seers, and the revenue paid by them was the same. Exactly the reverse has occurred in the Punjab. Villages with great capabilities of soil and irrigation are proportionately highly assessed; and with the average amount of produce, prices have fallen a half. To these villages, a season of abundance and low prices is manifestly an evil.

Derangement of taxation, from sudden increase of production.

269. But much land in the uplands below the hills in the vicinity of Jummoo and Jusrota, and extensive tracts in Shahpore, Jhung, Shaikapore, Leia and Pak Puttun, have been broken up since annexation. Such lands pay little or no revenue; and this untaxed produce floods the market, and competes with the grain of the more highly taxed lands. The peace and security which have prevailed in the Runjeyt country, however beneficial to its inhabitants, and politically advan-

Illustrations of this derangement.

tageous to Government, have injured the agriculturists of the Chuch valley on the left bank of the Indus; and the effects have probably extended down to Rawul Pindee. The people of Eusufzye have a fertile soil, which, though chiefly unirrigated, is pretty certain to bear good crops, from the vicinity of the hills, which usually ensures rain. They have lately doubled, perhaps trebled their cultivation. The greater part of this surplus produce crosses the Indus into the Rawul Pindee district. The land in the one district is fully taxed; in the other, it pays but a nominal revenue; and from political considerations, we could not equalize the demand.

Relief afforded wherever distress proved to exist.

270. The cry of over-assessment has been very general throughout the country, but more particularly so in the Rawul Pindee and Jhelum districts of the Sind Saugor Doab, Dera Ghazee Khan beyond the Indus, and in Mooltan. There has been a very general demand, among the agriculturists, for a return to grain payments, to a division or appraisement of the crops, every season. The Board have resisted this call, but have directed the suspension of revenue wherever it appeared desirable, and have urged on the local officers the necessity for a new settlement, where the old one had expired, or the current one was manifestly excessive. The reduction and equalization of revenue, it is hoped, will afford the necessary relief.

Probable effect of revised settlements.

271. There can be no doubt that, however much has been the reduction of the land tax in the Punjab generally, since 1847, the country in particular parts requires still further relief, and that the result of a new settlement must have that effect. In the Jhelum division, such has been the case with the summary settlement. The revised assessments now in progress in both the Baree and Rechnah Doabs, which are founded on an accurate measurement of every field, and a careful, but liberal estimate of the productive powers of the soil, have produced the same result. The revised settlement, just completed in the Trans-Sutlej territory, in which the reduction in the land tax in 1846 was considerable, has also produced no increase in the Champagne country of Hoshiarpore and the Julundur, but a considerable reduction in the hill country. In the Cis-Sutlej states, similar operations have been attended with the same results. The history of the fiscal system in force under Seikh rule, unquestionably proves that, where [illegible]

try was thoroughly subjugated and densely populated, the State exacted a larger proportion of the produce than could be permanently realized without impairing the resources of agriculture. But, under these circumstances, it will be the policy of the British Government to reduce the demand, in order that the people may flourish and capital may be accumulated.

Present range of prices.

272. The Board annex to this paper a return* showing the prices which have prevailed in various districts in the Punjab since annexation. The last spring crop, as regards grain, was an unfavorable one. The stalk was abundant, but the yield of grain was scanty, and prices have been rising during the last two months. Molasses (goor), in particular, the produce of sugar-cane, has risen nearly fifty per cent. in price in the Umritsur market, but this has probably occurred not so much from an increased demand, as from a temporary decrease in the supply, in consequence of the agriculturists throwing their lands out of this description of cultivation, in the hope of better terms in the settlements now in progress. The Board feel confident that, with due consideration and liberality, the present distress will prove but of a temporary nature. One of the marked effects of money prices and a limited land-tax, is a desire on the part of the agriculturists to extend their cultivation where land is fertile and abundant. Having once obtained a lease of the village lands, the increased cultivation lightens the general rate of taxation, and the most usual form of doing so, is to grow such cereals as wheat, barley, Indian corn, and joar. But this tendency, with the fall of price, will gradually be corrected. The same desire to improve their circumstances will continue; but more remunerative crops will be substituted; and cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco and market vegetables, will supersede, to some extent, corn and barley.

Future prospects of agriculturists.

273. The effect, also, of the abolition of customs and town duties has doubtless been to reduce prices. The producer, therefore, has not suffered to the whole extent of the fall of prices, even where produce has not increased. Indigo formerly paid eight rupees (sixteen shillings) on the Punjabee maund of 105 lbs.: sugar, four shillings, on the same quantity. Moolraj always made the agriculturists pay for the grain the

* See Appendix A.

Government share of the crop, at a price from four to eight pence the maund of 105 lbs. in excess of the market price. This, however, was not taken into consideration in estimating the value of the average produce on which the assessments were made. In Mooltan and Pâk Puttun, some of the tracts which have suffered most, have been those in which the water in canals has failed, from the heads being choked up with sand. Such causes, unless promptly remedied, are sufficient to ensure the failure of the whole harvest. But it is necessary to distinguish these results from those arising from over-production. No regular rent-roll for 1849-50 was prepared. The land-tax for 1850-51 and 1851-52 may thus be detailed.

Partial failure of crops.

274. Abstract rent-roll of "the Punjab" for the year 1850-51 and 1851-52.

Division.	District.	Revenue 1850-51.	Total.	Revenue 1851-52.	Total.
Lahore,	Lahore,	3,80,598 8 0		4,06,142 8 0	
	Umritsur,	8,68,720 0 0		10,24,729 8 0	
	Deenanuggur,	8,99,269 4 0		9,40,407 0 0	
	Wuzeerabad,	10,83,387 4 3		11,40,177 7 11	
	Sheikhoopoora,	3,19,158 2 9		3,83,223 12 6	
			35,51,133 3 0		38,94,680 4 5
Jhelum,	Goojrat,	5,93,819 8 0		5,98,588 8 0	
	Jhelum,	6,95,480 0 0		7,20,908 0 0	
	Rawul Pindee,	8,24,816 14 2		8,20,563 1 6	
	Shahpore,	4,12,310 15 0		3,43,816 0 0	
			25,26,427 5 2		24,83,875 9 6
Leia,	Leia,	4,84,439 6 9		5,43,571 6 9	
	Khangurh,	4,95,343 5 6		4,84,628 3 6	
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	4,55,743 7 0		4,72,801 0 0	
	Dera Ismael Khan,	4,89,679 12 0		5,06,568 4 1	
			19,25,205 15 3		20,07,568 14 4
Mooltan,	Mooltan,	5,64,301 0 0		6,03,589 3 11	
	Jhung,	2,78,776 6 3		3,49,621 6 2	
	Pâk Puttun,	2,57,566 0 0		3,83,124 5 6	
			11,00,643 6 3		13,36,334 15 7
	Peshawur,		8,93,072 8 6		7,19,286 1 0
	Huzara,		1,88,541 5 0		1,68,152 5 9
	Total Rs. ...		1,01,85,023 11 2		1,06,09,898 2 7

275. A brief analysis of the prevailing tenures and of the operations in progress for the limitation and equalization of assessment, and for the definition of individual rights, will form a following supplement to the disquisition on the land-tax.

Analysis of landed tenures.

In a large part of the Punjab, the landed tenures are similar to those which prevail in the North-western Provinces.

276. Occupancy and conquest were probably the real grounds of property in land. The inhabitants of the Punjab are fond of appealing to the same evidence as that which Menu, the ancient Indian lawgiver, declares to be the origin of property. The clearing of the land from jungle is often quoted as the valid and undeniable proof of proprietorship. The occupants rarely refer to any distant period. About the commencement of the last century, when the Mogul Empire was tottering to its fall, and the Seikh communities were acquiring power through plunder and violence, the country, torn by political and internal strife, became in many places a wild waste. Dense brushwood began to overspread the immediate vicinities of such towns as Umritsur and Lahore.

Origin of property in land.

277. The present occupants of the soil may be divided into the following classes. First, the descendants of ancient proprietors, who have gradually lost possession of the village lands and the privileges which property in them confers. Their main, if not sole, lien on the land consists in a species of head-rent, which, collected under several designations, is variable in amount, and precariously realized. Under the late regime this class were gradually retrograding, and in a few years would have been entirely extinguished. The Seikhs looked alone to the security and development of the revenue, and thus, the industrious and more frugal races gradually usurped the rights of those whose lands they had originally been content to cultivate.

Occupants of the land classified.

Proprietors out of possession.

278. In some instances, these proprietors still retain a portion of the land, usually that which their own husbandry could manage. But, more generally, these rights were limited to a seer, or even less, in the maund, at harvest time from each cultivator. Tenures of this kind in

Their position.

And prospects.

their different phases are to be found. They have been recognized, investigated, defined and recorded; and the class, which depend on them, have now a fair chance of no longer retrograding.

Proprietors in possession.

279. The second class in the Punjab are the present proprietors of the soil, the individuals or corporations in actual possession. Where the tenure belongs to a single individual, or a family of a few individuals, a portion of the lands is cultivated by their own ploughs; the remainder is occupied by cultivators; some mere tenants at will; the others with right of hereditary occupancy, contingent alone on the payment of rent.

Under the Seikh system of taxation, the revenue absorbed the larger portion of the rent. The profits or rent of the proprietor varied in every holding. It was sometimes a trifling percentage, in grain or money. It was often the mere right to engage for the Government revenue, and the exemption from assessment of lands tilled by one or more ploughs. In some parts of the country, however, it represents a fair proportion of the crop. The rent of land varies from one and half per cent. of the gross produce up to full twenty-five per cent. In the province of Mooltan and the Derajat, where the revenue has hitherto absorbed but a moderate portion of the produce, the rent of land is highest.

Village communities.

280. The co-parcenary communities, the brotherhood of the same clan, and often descended from the same ancestor, are found throughout the Punjab, in all their integrity; but they chiefly abound in the parts where the races of Hindoo lineage flourish. This tenure is perhaps found most frequently among the Jât race. Each co-partner occupies and cultivates his own farm, in his own way, and pays his proportion of the village assessment in the mode agreed on by the brotherhood generally. In such tenures, the greater part of the land is cultivated by the community; where held by tenants, they cultivate either under each proprietor, or hold those lands which are the joint property of the community.

Ancestral descent.

281. It is very remarkable how strong is the feeling of ancestral descent, and the rights which such claims confer, in co-parcenary communities. In these tenures, the public voice will admit the title of individuals to their ancestral shares, who have been out of possession for one or two generations.

Knowing that our courts will not recognize such claims, a compromise is usually made with the party in possession, who retains a half or a third with reference to his own and the claimant's relative influence in the community. In this way, large numbers of exiled proprietors have recovered possession of their land in Huzara, and other parts of the country.

Occasional re-distribution of lands among the members of co-parcenary.

282. It is not uncommon for these co-parcenary communities to re-distribute the village lands with reference to ancestral shares; but more commonly, each co-parcener retains the lands in possession, and co-sharers, advancing claims, are allowed to add to their farms by taking in portions of the common lands. In these communities, it is not possible to discriminate between rent and revenue. The public demand, with a sum added for village expenses, is divided, according to common consent, on the ploughs, the occupied lands, or the shares of the different co-parceners. The quota of each is collected by the village elders and accountant, who appropriate their own perquisites, and pay the revenue into the public treasury.

Hereditary cultivators.

283. The hereditary cultivators compose the third class, and a very important one in many districts. His tenure is often scarcely distinguishable from that of the proprietor. Where his clan is strong and industrious, he has often gradually usurped the right of the proprietor, as has already been described. Where land is abundant, and cultivators are scarce, the distinction between him and the proprietor will often be nominal. He will, in some cases, pay no more than an equal quota of the public demand. The main distinction between him and the proprietor is the inability to sink a well, to sell, mortgage, or transfer his land; but he can sub-rent it. The trees, which he and his ancestors have planted, become his own property; those of spontaneous produce, not growing in his field or hedge-row, belong to the proprietors. The right to sink a well is a question often warmly litigated, for, on its decision, will hinge proprietary title.

Peculiar tenures in Mooltan.

284. In the Province of Mooltan, a curious tenure has grown up, consequent on the desire of the ruling power to reclaim the waste land. It partakes of the rights of the proprietor, and of the hereditary cultivator. Where land was owned but not cultivated, Sawun Mull and [illegible]

were in the habit of granting patents to individuals to sink wells; these people pay trifling head-rent to the proprietor. The well belongs to the patentee, as also the use of his land, for, without irrigation, there is no cultivation. The holders of these wells are termed *Chuckdars*, from the Chuck, or frame of wood, on which the well is built. In some cases, the rent of the land, equal to one-fourth produce, will be divided between the owner of the well and the proprietor of the land, but more frequently, the latter will receive a mere trifle.

285. The fourth class are the tenants at will, who cultivate from harvest to harvest, or year to year. If they reside in the village, their tenure is tolerably permanent; if in a neighbouring one, more precarious. They usually cultivate on the condition of gathering half the crop; and, as the proprietor is generally on the spot, and is himself a husbandman, he is able, by his knowledge and presence, to secure his full share.

Tenants at will.

286. Such may be briefly described as the most common forms of landed tenures, which are found in the Punjab. Under this general classification however, isolated tenures may be met with, of infinite variety, arising from the various social circumstances of the people, and the past history of the administration of different parts of the country.

287. At present there are two settlement establishments, and three revenue surveys in operation, in the Baree and Rechnah Doabs. It is not necessary here to describe the varied and important work, which is carried on with this machinery. The operations are statistical, fiscal and judicial. The boundaries of villages are defined and recorded, their areas surveyed, classified and mapped; besides the scientific survey, which furnishes complete maps of every district and every village, there is a second survey executed solely by natives, which furnishes a faithful return of every field in each village. The scientific survey gives the interior areas, divided into cultivated, culturable and barren waste; with the site of the village, of wells, roads, marshes and other marked features. The field survey gives a complete return of the dimensions of every field, the name of the proprietor and cultivator, the character of the soil, and the nature of the crops. Formerly, this work was performed by hired measurers, who, from the nature of the duty, and the peculiar

Proceedings connected with regular settlement.

Statistical operations.

facilities in a new country to abuse their opportunities, became very unpopular. There was no doubt but that they levied considerable contributions from the people, though the returns they furnished, when fairly supervised, were wonderfully correct.

New system of measuring.

288. Perhaps the most marked characteristic of the settlement operations in the Punjab, is that the old employees have been discarded, and the measurement and survey of the village area is now performed by the village accountants, and by the representatives of the communities. The estates are also portioned off into main circles, within which certain landholders of wealth and influence are made responsible for the conduct of the operations. Not only is the work thus rendered more economical, expeditious and popular, but the fact that the parties who execute it belong to the country, renders the control over them more complete. Under the former system, the hired measurer was here to-day and gone to-morrow; but the village office-bearers are always to be found, and, therefore, will naturally be more careful in the discharge of their trusts. Formerly, also, the ignorance and indifference of the agriculturists themselves, were the greatest impediments to correct returns. So long as the measurements were in their minds satisfactory, they cared little for the other entries, and consequently it was often found that whole returns of occupancy were false, and had to be revised. Now, the preliminary step is to instruct the village elders and accountants, who, having to perform the work themselves, must learn how to execute it correctly. By the system, the agriculturists are gaining valuable knowledge which after will enable them to assert and defend their rights without recourse to violence. This system has lately been simplified, and the village officers will now be employed in the demarcation of boundaries. All these changes will effect considerable saving in the expense of settlements, and operate as an important measure for the agriculturists.

Census of the population.

289. Under the statistical operations of the settlement, a census of the population, with an enumeration of the occupations and professions, careful returns of the cultivated and uncultivated area, and of the agricultural implements and stock, are prepared.

290. In the course of the [illegible] of the country, whether paying revenue to Government or [illegible]

by jagheerdars and other privileged classes, is carefully valued and assessed. The land-tax is fixed at a moderate money payment, determined with due consideration to former assessments; the condition and character of the people, the peculiarities of soil, the facilities for irrigation, the vicinity of markets and the past history of the district.

Judicial work.

291. The judicial duties connected with the settlement operations, alone remain to be described. The comfort and well being of the people, and the permanency of the assessment itself will much depend on the ability, care and judgment evinced in the disposal of the many complicated questions connected with the title to property, and the mode in which the land tax shall be distributed. In ordinary matters connected with civil justice, the parties interested are the litigants themselves, and their immediate relations. But, in disputes connected with the landed tenures whole communities are interested, and large bodies of men sympathize. It is often in vain that an ignorant and unjust decision is forced on a village community; the social principle rebels against it, and the parties who have suffered will again and again endeavour, by every means in their power, to reagitate the matter.

Causes of litigation.

292. Though the Seikh Government without doubt acknowledge the existence of a proprietary right in the soil, it has often been in the habit of setting aside such rights. From the absence of regular courts of law and justice, and from the circumstance that fiscal considerations were of paramount importance in its eyes, the Kardars as well as the influential feudatories were in the habit of dealing with the agriculturists, just as they found convenient. The control from Lahore, especially of late years, was nominal. In this way, there is scarcely a village in the country in which many landed disputes do not exist. The tendency, also, of the settlement operations is to revive dormant disputes, from the enquiries necessary to prepare correct records, as well as from the inexpensive and expeditious mode of procedure. Many questions, therefore, come before these courts, which, but for them, might never have been re-opened. But thousands are satisfactorily and rapidly disposed of, which, otherwise, in the ordinary courts, would have ruined the litigants.

293. In the North-western Provinces, it was usual to limit the cognizance of all judicial questions to those in which the cause of action had arisen within one year. In all other cases, the claimants were referred for redress to the Civil Courts of the district. But, one of the first acts of the Board was to obtain the sanction of Government to confine the decision of all questions connected with the landed tenures to the settlement courts; subject to two appeals, the ordinary one to the commissioner, an especial one to the Board, to make such decisions final.

Powers of Civil Court conferred on settlement officers.

294. The term of limitation is twelve years; and complete occupancy for that period confers a valid title. But it will often happen that the prosecuting party has still retained a lien on the acres he claims. He may have ceased to engage for its revenue. But he will have occupied and cultivated the paternal fields, or he may have lost the actual possession, but received payment of something in the form of rent. It is necessary to try all such cases on their merits, giving due consideration to the conflicting evidence, adduced by the adverse claimants.

Statute of limitation.

295. The settlement officers are carefully selected; they are usually chosen for their intelligence, zeal and energy. The native agency at their disposal is as complete as can be organized; their form of procedure simple and well adapted to gain the confidence of the people, with whom the officers are in close communication. No settlement officer ever thinks of limiting his knowledge to formal proceedings placed before him; he is the umpire as well as judge in the question at issue, and it is his duty to search out and ascertain its real merits. He confronts the litigants; he closely and judiciously cross-examines them, places the point at issue, when necessary, before a jury of village elders; and even adjourns to the village and to the disputed spot, in an intricate matter for the purpose of eliciting the truth.

Method of judicial procedure.

In this way a mass of cases will be disposed of, which, if brought before a more formal tribunal, would occupy the time of many judges. In the single district of Jullundur, during the settlement operations extending over a space of five years, but where no more than one European officer was at one time employed, the number of judicial questions which came before

Amount of litigation.

him, and his two native deputies, exceeded 28,000, of which upwards of 8,000 were disputes connected with the tenures and with the rights and interests in land.

296. The Board do not think they can do better than submit, with this minute, a copy of a very able and interesting report, by Mr. R. Temple, of the Julundur Settlement, which he has just completed. The report has been printed for circulation among the officers in the Punjab, and clearly elucidates the system now in force, and its importance to the happiness and comfort of the people.

Part II.—Excise Stamps and Canal Water Rent.

Excise stamps and canal water rent.

297. The second heading to be discussed, consists of excise stamps and canal water rent. It must be premised that the ferry tolls, though kept separate in the public accounts as having been a fund devoted to public improvements, has yet been included among the taxes now about to be described, owing to the circumstances under which it was instituted, which will be mentioned in the sequel.

Water rent.

298. The water rent is levied from those farmers who irrigate from the Government canals; the rent is fixed annually, according to measurement, by the canal officers. In the Husli canal (the only Government canal at present open) the rate adopted per acre is Rupees 2-6-8.

From the Husli canal the annual sum of Rupees 76,000 is realized. The amount which may be expected from the new canal, will be mentioned in the appropriate place. Besides the rent, there are other returns yielded by canals; such as the proceeds of timber, freightage and water mills. In order that the present status of the excise may be understood, it will be necessary to retrace the past history of indirect taxation in the Punjab.

Excise and custom under Runjeet Singh.

299. Under Runjeet Singh, the whole country was threaded with a net work of preventive lines. These lines were dotted with innumerable posts for the collection of every kind of tax, direct and indirect. At the same set of stations, excise and customs taxes, town duties, transit duties, capitation imposts, artizan fees, were all levied. The principle

was to extract taxation from every thing indiscriminately. No distinction was made between domestic and foreign industry, between articles of indigenous and extraneous production, between manufactures at home and abroad. The artizans of Lahore and Umritsur were taxed, together with the goldsmiths and ironmongers of Cabul; the silks of Mooltan and the cloths of the Punjab were no less dutiable than the cotton goods of Europe; the shawls of Cashmere, the groceries of Cabul, the dried fruits of central Asia. The cotton, indigo and sugar of the Punjab had to pay an excise about equal in amount to the customs levied on the same produce imported from Hindoostan. Nor was salt the only necessary of life subject to taxation; ghee, tobacco, vegetables, all the poor man's luxuries, were placed under contribution. Every Doab being intersected by these lines, no article, home or foreign, could traverse the kingdom in its length, or breadth, nor could enter any great market without paying duty a dozen times over. Those inequalities in price, which must always be created by distance, were aggravated by this perpetually recurring taxation. The inhabitants of the Sutlej states, if they wished to procure the products of Cabul,—or the dwellers on the Indus, if they wished to procure the products of Hindoostan,—had to bear not only the additional cost of transit, but also the burden of inland duties: in fact, the one increased *pari passu* with the other.

Levied on all articles.

300. The taxes now treated of were of course quite distinct from the land-tax and its accessories. Yet, many agricultural commodities of domestic production were made excisable after having already paid their full share to the state, in the shape of land-tax; but, on the whole, the taxation could not be called uneven, inasmuch as it embraced every thing, every class, from the richest to the poorest, every locality, every thoroughfare, every town and village, every article, wherever sold, imported or exported, domestic or foreign. That such a multiform system of taxation did not harass the people, fetter trade, and produce oppression, can scarcely be supposed; but, still, commerce did somehow thrive, and a sturdy people grew and multiplied to a degree, which, under such disadvantages, European political economists would have thought hardly possible.

And paid by all classes.

301. But, among the forty-eight articles liable to custom, excise,

Salt.

town or transit duties, one article, namely, salt, has been reserved for separate notice.

The famous salt range of the Punjab commences near the river Jhelum, and runs thence, due west, right athwart the Sind Sagur Doab (separating the Doab into two divisions), till it reaches the Indus. There, leaving at Kalabagh a narrow channel for the river to pass through, it crosses the Trans-Indus region, till it meets at right angles the Sulimanee ridge, which runs from north to south.

Extent of the salt range.

This range, in its outward surface, is bleak, barren and inhospitable, not crowned with forests, nor adorned with verdure and agriculture; yet, beneath its surface, is rich in mineral resources, in hidden treasures of iron ore, slate, coal, gypsum, limestone and rock salt. But it is from the saline mineral that the range has derived both its title and its celebrity. The salt is either found cropping out in all directions, or else lies in strata, commencing near the surface, and extending downwards in deep veins of inexhaustible fecundity. The mineral, when excavated, can be brought up to the mouth of the mine for less than two annas a maund.* For consumption, it requires no preparatory process, except pounding. It is of excellent flavor and purity, of transparent brilliance, and solid consistency. But it assumes a reddish hue, when, as is sometimes the case, veins of iron lie adjacent to the saline strata. It is in this latter respect, that the salt of the Cis-Indus portion of the range may be distinguished from that of the Trans-Indus. The latter species of salt has a darkish tinge, and is generally of inferior quality to the former. In the Cis-Indus range, there were seven mines worked, with an aggregate outturn of 7,91,700 Hindoostanee maunds per annum. The Punjab salt is chiefly derived from this division. The Trans-Indus mines have never, until lately, been brought under the direct management of the State, and their resources are not accurately known.

Its mineral wealth.

Cis and Trans-Indus salt mines.

Besides the salt range excavations, there were no mines or manufactories of any note or importance in the Punjab territories. The common Bay salt might indeed be made in many localities, but not cheaply or

The common Bay and Mundee salts.

* 80 lbs.

easily, and in all parts of the country the ground is occasionally impregnated with a saline efflorescence, resembling saltpetre. In the Alpine principality of Mundee, an impure salt is produced, but it is strongly mixed with earthy ingredients, and its consumption never extended beyond the limits of the principality, except on one special occasion, which will be mentioned hereafter.

Seikh management of the salt revenue.

302. The Seikh Government did not establish any systematic management for their salt revenue; no scale of duties was fixed. The Cis-Indus mines were farmed out to individuals of rank and eminence. The farmer, as long as he paid in the amount of his contract enjoyed a monopoly of the sale. He was under no restrictions as regards time, place or price. He might sell, wholesale or retail, at the mine or at distant markets. He might regulate his proceedings by the state of prices, and markets, by the briskness or sluggishness of the demand; or, if he preferred, he might hoard up the salt in depôts and entrepôts. Among the many eminent men who grew rich on the profits of these leases, was Goolab Sing, now Maharajah of Cashmere.

Farmers and lessees.

By degrees, considerable laxity crept into this system; the farmers allowed the merchants to carry off immense consignments of salt at a nominal price, after giving bonds for the duty, which amount was to be paid up after the disposal of the commodity. Thus, the mercantile community fell heavily into debt with the state contractors, who, in their turn, eventually fell into arrears with the Lahore exchequer.

Special assignments to individuals.

Also during the declining years of the Seikh supremacy, it became customary to grant assignments on the salt revenue, and the privilege of taking and disposing of salt, duty free, to court favorites and religious characters; and this practice introduced still further derangement into the fiscal operations.

Effect of the general system on the markets.

But the system, thus described, was prejudicial rather to the state revenue, than to the interests of the consumers. It certainly had a tendency to keep down prices. The farmers, for the sake of their own remuneration, watched the state of the markets, the rise and fall of prices; and accommodated the supply to the demand; and the device of special grants, just alluded to, brought a quantity of untaxed salt into

competition with that which had already contributed to the farmers' revenue.

Different system for the Trans-Indus mines.

The Trans-Indus mines were managed differently, or rather were not managed at all. They were held by the fierce mountaineers of Kohat; no speculator would be rash enough to set up a concern there; and even the Government would have to collect its revenue with the sword; so, the matter was compromised by surrendering the mines to some local chieftain, on the payment of a small annual tribute; but the salt, when in transit, was liable to town duties at Peshawur and other cities.

Annual yield of the excise and customs prior to British connexion.

303. Such then was the condition of the Seikh revenue (exclusive of the land tax) when the Government passed under British control after the Sutlej campaign. These taxes classified, as below, yielded in their several properties the following amount annually.

Imports.		Exports, and Indigenous.		Imports and Exports.		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.	
Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield of Revenue.	Number of Articles.	Yield.
7	3,62,697 0 0	19	9,74,861 0 0	4	1,37,739 0 0	18	1,61,817 0 0	48	16,37,114 0 0

British resident resolves on remodelling the system.

304. The British resident, considering that the system had a tendency to annoy the poople, to depress trade, and to impair the resources of agriculture, proposed to the Durbar to remodel it. The reformation was planned on the principles that, while foreign and import trade was a fair object of taxation, internal trade should be set free; that the produce of the country should be sold in the country, without the imposition of duties; that the native-born subjects of the state should pursue their trades and professions, without the exaction of imposts; that agricultural produce, which had already contributed to the land

les of the re-

revenue, should, as much as possible, be exempt from further taxation; that those articles, which were to remain dutiable, should pay a consoli-
ax on one line and no other; that the whole country, instead cut up into endless fiscal divisions should be encircled with a ine; that the salt revenue should be placed on a more certain

s were abolished on twenty-seven articles, chiefly the products of domestic industry, indigenous agriculture, or internal commerce. They were also reduced on nine articles, which were chiefly produced partly and partly abroad and which were both imported or exported, netimes disposed of at or near the place of production. That of the duty which was retained, fell mainly on importation. y exportation restricted was that on the Indus Frontier. All erior lines were swept away; and the town and transit duties olished. The three grand Frontier lines were kept up, one ie Indus, to intercept goods coming from the west, one along as and the Sutlej, for goods, chiefly British, coming from the d the third, running along the base of the Himalayan range, the imports from Cashmere and Jummoo.

f the changes d.

Province of Mooltan was exempted from these arrangements, which might otherwise have interfered with existing pledges between Moolraj, the Governor, and the council of regency. Thus, remissions uctions being taken together, taxes, amounting to upwards of , had been abandoned. To compensate in part for this deficit, lans were adopted, namely, the imposition of one new duty and nodelling of two existing duties. A moderate toll on ferries be introduced, and thus an extra lac was to be gained. The on drugs and spirituous liquors was to be improved by a system ises; and was thus to produce nearly a lac in addition to its yield. The salt revenue was to be reformed. The old wasteful certain system was to be discontinued. The long pending ds were to be realised from lessees; and all the confused ac- were to be wound up and closed. A fixed duty of rupees two Punjabee maund was to be demanded from the merchants at nes. But these duties were to be levied by a new contractor

al effects of the

ıear the cost of management and collection, and pay to
nnual revenue of six lacs. Thus on the former outturn
ı increase of two lacs was obtained. Moreover, punctu-
nt was ensured. No alteration was made in the manage-
:ans-Indus mines.

of an original deficit of six lacs, nearly four lacs were made good, and the net sacrifice of revenue
lts for amounted to a little more than two lacs. But it was reasonably hoped that, in future years, these
be more than compensated for, by the increase of con-
the reduction of establishments. Past experience of our
e north-west Frontier line had abundantly shewn that
:nient system of taxation is, in the end, the most pro-
ified taxes are more easily and cheaply collected, and
temptation to smuggling. It was known that in Eng-
the enhancement of consumption, excise and customs
:n frequently reduced, without any perceptible diminu-
e; and, although the revolution of the ensuing year
y branches of the revenue, yet, even then, the confi-
the buoyancy of trade and the elasticity of internal
ully justified. While the excise and customs fell off in
which were the seat of rebellion, and in the hands of
they increased beyond their previous and their estimat-
those districts which were undisturbed by revolution.

Council of regency gladly acquiesced in the proposed arrangements, when they found that such great
takes and beneficial changes could be effected,—that an impetus could be imparted to trade and agri-
the people could be relieved of a burden of taxation,
ıd extortion, for so slight a sacrifice of revenue as two
icit might be prospectively wiped out, and an increase
'he revised budget accordingly took effect during the
. the approbation of all parties.

ıere was one Province of the Punjab, which in some
tates respects suffered from this revision. The Trans-
the Sutlej states, though originally forming an in-
cus- tegral portion of the kingdom, and bound up with
bs in interest and associations, had, since the cession,

been treated as foreign territory, with respect to the Punjab proper; and, under the new arrangements, a Seikh line had been established, west of the Beas river also. The British north-west Frontier line had been extended, *viâ* Kote Kapoora and Ferozpore, along the eastern bank of the Beas. The people continued however as heretofore to export from the westward, and import to the eastward; and thus had to pay British duties on one side the River and Seikh duties on the other. Above all, they were dependent for their salt on the salt range mines. But the salt which used to be sold at a tolerably low price by the farmers, had now to pay the contractors' duty at the mines, and the British duty on the Beas line. The rock salt thus became extravagantly dear, and the poorer consumers were obliged to resort to the impure Mundee salt. But it must not be forgotten that these states, though labouring under disadvantages with regard to salt had, by the entire abolition of internal imposts since the introduction of British rule, already gained quite as much in these respects as the other Provinces of the Punjab could now gain by the revised arrangements.

State of the Punjab excise and customs during the last war.

307. The new system, then, started with the fairest promise of success, but disturbing forces were in preparation. In 1848, the Mooltan rebellion broke out. Towards the close of the year, the Cis-Indus mines and the great north-west line fell into the hands of the insurgents. The salt depôts at Ramnugger were pillaged by the rebel army. The salt contractors, Misrs Rulla Ram and Sahib Dyal, two of the wealthiest, ablest, and best men in the Punjab, suffered from a glut in the market, caused by the late farmers and their mercantile connexions, having exposed immense quantities of salt for sale, for the purpose of paying up their arrears to Government. They would now have been reduced to the verge of ruin from the loss of their stores and the seizure of the mines, had not the contract with the Durbar been annulled, and an account taken merely of the sums collected.

Customs lines as they stood at annexation.

308. Such was the posture of fiscal affairs up to the date of annexation in 1849. From the foregoing sketch, it will be seen, that on this occasion there were six descriptions of duty for the Board's consideration, —firstly, the duties on the Indus,—secondly, those on the Jummoo line,—thirdly, those on the Beas line,—fourthly, the unrepealed duties in the Mooltan Provinces,—fifthly, the duties recently imposed or

remodelled by the advice of the Resident, *viz.*, the excise on salt and spirits and the ferry tolls;—and sixthly, there was the British customs line running through the Trans and Cis-Sutlej states, taxing salt, cotton, and sugar on importation, and also sugar on exportation.

Recommendation by the Board of Administration.

It was considered that the Indus line was injurious to the commerce of the newly organized territory so far as it affected exports, and that the import duties levied on it were inconsiderable. The Jummoo line was by itself not worth keeping up, as it did not yield half a lac per annum. The Beas line had been established to intercept British goods which had already paid sea-board duties, and could not be fairly maintained, now that the Punjab had been annexed to the Company's dominions. The British line of the Beas had now become a mere line for Transit duty, commercially dividing one part of the empire from the other. The Board therefore recommended the abolition of all the four lines. The Mooltan duties would of course be repealed, and no line would be established south of Mithun Kote, as there was no object to be gained in restricting the imports from Sind. The Ferry Tolls and the spirit excise were to be retained on their former footing. But a further revision of the salt excise was contemplated. It was recommended that the Government should take into its own hands the management of the Cis-Indus mines, that a duty of rupees two the Company's maund, to cover every thing, should be charged at the mine; and that, after this payment, the salt should pass free throughout the British dominions. Moreover, after a conference with the Agra government, it was agreed that, after the abolition of the Beas line (which reached to Kote Kapoora, south-east of Ferozpore) the north-west Frontier line should be extended to the Sutlej, and carried down that river to Mooltan and Mithun Kote, in order to exclude the untaxed salts of Rajpootana. The saleable produce of the Cis-Indus mines was estimated at 6,00,000 Hindoostanee maunds, which at two rupees per maund would yield Rs. 12,00,000. From the two rupees must be deducted about two annas, as the cost of excavation, giving a total deduction of Rupees 75,000. The cost of preventive establishment, with European superintendence, was calculated at Rs. 1,92,075. Thus

All excise and customs abolished except a tax on spirits, stamps and salt.

Ferry Tolls.

Salt duty at two Rs. per maund.

the Cis-Indus mines were expected to yield at first a net revenue of Rs. 9,32,925.

Improvement of the mines.

Much has been done by the Civil Engineer to improve the excavation, and to facilitate the working of these mines. Tunnels and galleries have been constructed. Springs of fresh water have also been conducted to the vicinity of the mines.

Special rules regarding Trans-Indus salt.

309. Similar changes were to be introduced into the management of the Trans-Indus mines. But, on the political and social consideration previously alluded to it was resolved to impose a light duty of two annas per maund at the Bahadoor Kheyl mine, and four annas at the other mines; the net revenue of these mines was estimated at Rupees 60,000. Certain perquisites were allowed to Khwaja Mahomed Khan, the local Khuttuck chieftain, with a view to reconcile the hill chiefs to the new system. But the line, which runs along the Indus, prevents this lightly taxed salt from under-selling the produce of the Cis-Indus mines. The Bahadoor Kheyl mine is guarded by a military force. The closing of the mine was, at one time, contemplated on account of the military and political difficulties connected with it; but the Board are desirous to keep it open, because the Government thereby acquire a hold on wild tribes, not at present amenable to force or coercion, and because the light duty at present levied may be raised when the progress of civilization shall have brought the mountaineers within the influence of moral compulsion.

On account of political considerations.

Stamp duty how fixed.

One new tax was recommended, namely, the Stamp duty, to be fixed and realized, but at half rates, in the same manner as in our own older Provinces.

Board's proposals approved by Government.

310. The propositions of the Board received the sanction of the Supreme Government, and took effect from the year 1850. The fiscal charges may be thus summed up. The miscellaneous taxes of the Seikh Government, forty-eight in number, yielded an annual revenue of sixteen* lacs. The revised taxes of the regency, twenty-three in number, yielded a revenue of thirteen and half† lacs. The new

* Rupees 16,37,114. † Rupees 13,41,822.

British taxes, four in number, were expected to yield sixteen and quarter* lacs, in the following proportions:—Salt, 12,00,000; Drugs and Spirits, 2,00,000; Stamps, 1,00,000; Ferry Tolls, 1,25,000.

Out-turn of the revised taxes.

Thus the fiscal system was to be simplified, and the people greatly relieved without any considerable sacrifice of revenue. The price of the single article of salt has no doubt been increased; it was raised by the establishment of two rupees duty (on the Punjabee maund) under the regency, in comparison with former times, when the farmers sold at prices suitable to the market of the day. It was again raised on the introduction of the British rule, by the imposition of the two rupees duty on the Company's maund (instead of the Punjabee maund) which increased the tax eighteen per cent. During the first two years after annexation, salt sold between the Indus and Beas at upwards of thirty-five ℔s. per rupee. It has since fallen below thirty, and even down to twenty-five. It will also be seen that the consumption, and with it the excise, has considerably increased. This increase is owing to exportation beyond the Beas. In the Punjab proper, the consumption though it may not have increased, has certainly not decreased, our Trans and Cis-Sutlej States have greatly benefited, since the abolition of the British line on the Beas. In the Trans-Sutlej States, the consumption of the inferior Mundee salt has been reduced within its ancient limits. All this shews that the price, though higher than formerly, is yet not too high, and that the poorest classes can afford to pay it.

Present price and consumption of salt.

311. The penal provisions of Regulation XIV. of 1843, have been introduced, with certain modifications, to suit the Punjab. The repression both of illicit manufacture and of smuggling is believed to have been effective, without unduly harassing the people. The preventive establishment was ably and zealously commanded by Mr. Carne, to whose exertions the rapid development of the system was mainly owing. Having undertaken a somewhat hazardous expedition in December last into the interior of the hills, north of Huzara, he and his assistant, Mr. Tapp, were barbarously murdered by the mountaineers. The

Preventive establishment.

* Rupees 16,25,000.

Board greatly deplore the event; Mr. Carne had few equals in any branch of the service, and Mr. Tapp was a very promising officer.

It only remains to give the following abstracts of the receipts of the revised taxes.

Salt.

	Rs.	*As.*	*P.*
From October 1849 to end of April 1850,..	8,06,852	2	3
„ 1st May 1850 to 30th April 1851, ..	15,37,406	1	7
„ 1st May 1851 to 30th April 1852, ..	12,81,295	14	10
Average for one year,..	13,26,020	0	0

Excise Collections: Spirits and Drugs.

1849-50, ... *Rs.*	2,78,132	11	4
1850-51, ...	3,02,452	12	7

Stamps.

1849-50, ...	57,395	11	3
1850-51, ...	1,06,482	7	1

Ferries.

1849-50, ...	62,902	8	10
1850-51, ...	88,878	14	3

Part III.—Jagheers and Pensions.

312. The fiscal section would be incomplete without a notice of certain temporary alienations of the revenue. These alienations appear in two shapes; first, assignments of the land revenue, and styled jagheers; second, cash payments from the Treasury, and styled pensions.

Origin of landed grants in the Punjab.

313. Feudalism is known by inquirers to have prevailed in all Indian kingdoms, and, as developed in the Rajpoot principalities, it has obtained an European fame. In no region of the east did it prevail more than in the kingdom founded by Runjeet Singh. A large section of the Maharajah's army consisted of cavalry contingents, furnished by chieftains holding grants on feudal tenure. And even a part of the regular troops received their pay in jagheers instead of cash. In

the same manner, that is by assignments on the revenue, the civil officers of state and the royal household for the most part were paid; state pensioners, the families of military chiefs, and old soldiers, and the ladies of the royal palace were supported; endowments for objects of sanctity, charitable donations, and annuities to religious characters were granted for the same objects, pensions were conferred.

Pensions how granted.

314. The term pension has a wider significance than usual, when applied to Seikh affairs. It meant not only an allowance granted to superannuated servants of the State, but also personal, charitable and religious endowments. In respect of intention and object, it is difficult to distinguish a pension from a jagheer, except that the one was paid direct from the Treasury and the other in the shape of an assignment on the land revenue. Under the late Government, a pension, however, was rarely beyond life; whereas a jagheer, after the death of the grantee, might be continued to his representatives.

Classification of grants both in land and cash.

315. From these preliminary remarks, it will be seen that jagheers and pensions may admit of the following classification:—

Section I.—*Service grants.*
- 1 Military.
- 2 Civil.
- 3 Feudal.
- 4 Household.

„ II.—*Personal grants.*
- 5 State Pensioners.
- 6 Royal Ladies.
- 7 Family Provision.
- 8 Allowance to influential Landholders.

„ III.—*Religious grants.*
- 9 Endowments.
- 10 Charitable.
- 11 Holy men.

The proceedings held with regard to those various classes of grants have been regulated by the principles laid down by the Most Noble the Governor General, in the letter of 31st March 1849.

The word grant, in the above classification, is a generic term, including both jagheers and pensions, and both species will be considered together, there being no difference in their judicial treatment.

316. The grants, held by the chief jagheerdaree grantees who held

Inquiry into these grants how conducted.

one or more entire estates, have been investigated, under the Board's immediate supervision, by a separate officer appointed for that purpose. The inquiry was commenced by Major Edwardes, and has since been prosecuted by Captain Becher, till it has now nearly reached a conclusion. The grants which comprised detached portions of estates, have been partly investigated by the district authorities and by the settlement officers in those districts, where a regular settlement might be in progress.

317. The pension investigations have been conducted in the same manner. The army pensions, and civil, and the important political pensions have been disposed of by the special officer under the Board; the minor pensions, chiefly charitable and religious, by the district authorities.

318. Before particularizing the method in which each class of grants has been dealt with, it may be well to recapitulate the principles enunciated by the Government in the letter last mentioned. These directions authorized the maintenance for life of incumbents of grants,

Principles enunciated by the Government.

first, to former rulers and state pensioners; *second*, for endowment of religious and public institutions, as long as the object of the endowment should be fulfilled; *third*, on the authority of Maharajahs Runjeet Singh, Khurruk Singh, and Shere Singh; *fourth*, on the payment of tribute to be charged with one-fourth revenue; *fifth*, for religious services.

Grants not made on authority, nor for objects recognized in the above rules, were to be resumed, unless the party should have been in possession for three generations, in which case a prescriptive title was to be conferred for his life-time.

319. For those grants, which in cash, or in land, are allowed in

Scale of pensions.

consideration of long service, the following rules have been adopted. From twenty-five to thirty years' service, entitles the party to one-fourth of his emoluments; thirty to thirty-five years, to one-third; thirty-five years to forty and upwards to one-half, but the first named period, viz.: twenty-five to thirty years has generally been diminished to fifteen years in favor of jagheerdars.

320. In the classified schedule of grants, with regard to classes

Grants on account of Military and Civil service.

one and two, namely, grants for Military and Civil service, it will be remembered that previous to annexation, these grants were chiefly in lieu of salaries—when the late Durbar troops were disbanded by the British Government some few of the recipients were taken into British employ, and the remainder were pensioned off on the one-fourth, one-third or one-half the grant, as the case might be. If the grant was found to be a superannuation allowance, it was maintained in full. The same principle obtained with the household grants held by the attendants of the sovereign. The feudal grants (class No. 3) were held by the great Barons, and the dignitaries of the State. These grants are partly feudal and partly personal. That portion of the grant which was conditional on the furnishing of a contingent, would be resumed, and the horsemen would be generally discharged and pensioned under the rules already given. But a portion of the grant was generally an allowance, personal to the feudal chief, and this portion would be maintained to him for life, and a portion to his legitimate male issue in perpetuity, either in virtue of prescriptive possession or of the grantors' authority or on special considerations of family influence and antiquity, or of individual character and services.

Feudal grants.

State pensions.

With regard to State pensions; (class No. 5), the grants were maintained for life of incumbents subject to diminution after death. In the case of the royal ladies, mostly widows of Maharajahs Runjeet Singh, Khurruk Singh, and Shere Singh, the landed grants were not maintained, but a money commutation for their lives was effected. The family provisions (class No. 7) are allowances to the heirs or relatives of deceased chiefs, soldiers or servants of the State, granted by our predecessors, and confirmed by ourselves. They are subject to resumption, or reduction, after demise of recipients. Among the grants which come under the general denomination of personal, may be noticed "the Enams" (class No. 8). This term was, under Seikh rule, applied to certain deductions made from the revenue of an estate in favor of some village chief, called a Chowdree, who by his local knowledge aided the revenue officers in ascertaining the resources of the village, and in collecting the taxes, and also in the preservation of order and harmony. The agency thus secured, and the

Family pensions.

Grants to influential landholders.

influence thus enlisted on the side of the local authorities, were important. The grants have been generally maintained, during the lifetime of the grantee, upon the condition of general service. In the conducting of the new system of settlement, which chiefly works through popular agency, the Chowdrees have made themselves most useful, and their services may for the future be turned to good account in the detection and prevention of crime, in the management of disorganized estates, in the arrangements for the public convenience, such as the furnishing of supplies and carriage, repair of roads, and the construction of useful works.

Secular and religious endowments.

321. The endowments mentioned in class No. 9, are both secular and religious, for the support of temples, mosques, places of pilgrimage and devotion, schools, village inns for the reception of travellers, paupers and strangers, generally of a monastic character. These institutions are ornaments to the villages; they have some architectural pretension, and being embosomed in trees, are often the only shady spots in the neighbourhood. They add much to the comfort of rustic life and keep alive a spirit of hospitality and piety among the agricultural people. The endowments, though occasionally reduced in amount, have, on the whole, been regarded with liberality, and in confirming them, the officers have mainly regarded the utility and efficiency of the institution. Such grants, when insignificant in amount, have been maintained even though the original grantor might have been the headman of the village.

Classes ten and eleven. Grants to objects of charity and to religious characters.

The grants to objects of charity, or to persons of sanctity, have frequently been paid in cash, and in such cases, have been brought under the denomination of pension. In regard to the charitable grants, indeed with regard to all grants, the tenor of para. 56 of the Government letter has been observed; and the rigor of the rules has been relaxed in favor of parties, who, from "indigence, infirmity, age or sex," might be fitting objects of special indulgence.

322. The cash pensions have been chiefly made payable at Lahore, such an arrangement being both convenient and customary. *Most of* the recipients reside at or near the capital, and under the Seikh *rule,* were wont to resort thither.

A Pension Pay Office has been established at Lahore, in charge of an extra assistant. But those payees who live at a distance are permitted to draw their stipends from the local Treasury. It has been the policy of the Board to arrange to buy up the insignificant pensions, and to commute the annuities for the payment of a consolidated sum.

Pension Pay Office established.

The disbursement of pensions is a subject which has often been studied by the supreme and the subordinate Governments. The Board have fully availed themselves of the elaborate printed rules, now in force in the N. W. Provinces, regarding the identification of pensioners, the period of payment, the punctual report of demise, and the prevention of fraud and imposition.

Rules for the payment of pensions.

323. Of money pensions about 8,000 cases have been investigated, and nearly 2,000 remain for decision, the latter cases however are all insignificant. It is believed that their aggregate value will amount to twelve lacs per annum. But the lapses by demise will, year after year, operate as a sinking fund, and cause a gradual, but certain diminution. The jagheer inquiries cannot be numerically represented. It will be sufficient to state that grants equivalent to nine lacs of revenue, either have been, or are being investigated. But there are doubtless many hundreds, even thousands of petty rent-free tenures, which cannot now be enumerated, but which will be brought to light when the regular settlement comes on.

Their aggregate value.

Amount of grants under investigation.

324. On the whole, the temporary alienation of the revenue under the two heads of jagheers and pensions will amount to upwards of thirty lacs per annum, that is, to more than a fifth of the total revenue. The measure is justified by political expediency, and is the natural consequence of the liabilities which the British Government inherited from its predecessors. In such matters, the policy of a native and an European Government must differ. But it has been desired that the revolution should take effect gradually, and with as little asperity as possible.

Section VIII.

Development of Resources.

325. This important subject was especially noticed in the original code of instructions transmitted to the Board and has since received the most favorable consideration from the Government and the Honorable Court.

Civil Engineer's department.

326. Immediately after annexation, the Board submitted several propositions to Government, among which the chief was the re-appointment of Colonel R. Napier as Civil Engineer of the Punjab. This officer had, previous to annexation, acted as consulting Engineer to the resident and the council of regency. The Engineers' staff subordinate to Colonel Napier was ultimately constituted at the following strength.

Executive staff.

Executive officers (covenanted),	12
Assistant Civil Engineers (covenanted) holding executive charges,	7
Assistant Civil Engineers (covenanted),	5
Ditto, (uncovenanted),	15
Overseers,	59
Native Surveyors,	12

All public works under the Board entrusted to this department.

327. The planning and construction of all public works with which the Board are concerned, have been entrusted to the Civil Engineer's department; the operations of the local improvement Committees in the various districts have also been subjected to the same control. It was deemed important that even detailed works should be carried on by concerted principles, and the aid of science. With this view the ferry funds were placed at the Board's disposal, amounting by estimate to two and half lacs, subject to the sanction of Government for each specific work proposed; but by a recent order the local Committees have been permitted to expend the road fund (amounting to one lac), but they continue to act with the advice of the Civil Engineer. This sum will, according to the Honorable Court's order, be made up by the state to five lacs from the general revenues; but this amount, set apart for current and ordinary improvements, is exclusive of any grants which may be conceded for works of special magnitude, such as, grand Military roads and canals.

328. The operations pertaining to the Civil Engineer's department may be ranged under the following classes :—

Classification of works.

I.—Cantonments, Forts, and other Military buildings for the Punjab frontier force.

II.—Public works and edifices, and offices for Civil purposes.

III.—Roads, bridges and viaducts.

IV.—Canals.

Each class will be treated of in order.

329. The works included in the first class have been described specifically in the Military section of this Report, and require no further mention here, except that they are nearly complete, and that their progress has been satisfactory.

Military buildings.

330. In the construction of the Civil buildings noted in the second class, the details have been left to the district authorities; plans and estimates and advice with occasional inspection having been given by the Civil Engineer. These buildings consist chiefly of court-houses and jails. At some few stations, it has not been found necessary to erect new court-houses, native edifices, such as forts, palaces, summer-houses, having been refitted and adapted to judicial purposes. But in thirteen out of nineteen districts, new buildings have been constructed, or are in course of construction. The Civil Engineer expresses his satisfaction at the workman-like manner in which the district authorities have performed their part. In the same manner, it is proposed to place serais, or hostelries, with encamping grounds for troops, guarded by police officers at convenient intervals, along the main lines of road: a set of buildings which within the same enclosure and precincts shall include the hostelry, with store-houses and accommodation for travellers, a police office (thana), and a taxing office (tehsil), at which an officer, vested with some judicial authority would generally reside. Adjacent to these buildings, would be marked off an encamping ground for troops. The erection of the police and revenue offices within the cities and in the interior of districts is left to the Deputy Commissioners. The progress which has been made in the construction of jails, has been already described in that section of this report which treats of prison discipline, while the ordinary third class jails, and the second class central jails are built by the local authorities under the guidance of the Civil Engineer. The first class central jail at Lahore has been entrusted to the Engineering establishments.

Civil buildings.

331. Some improvements have been effected by this department in the salt mines. These mines are great vaults, from the interior of which the salt is either quarried, or is allowed to fall in and then carried away. The upper portion or roof of the vault is not usually propped up by pillars or any other support. The miners do not live in the interior. It will not probably be necessary to make any alterations in the mines themselves, which seem to be worked with tolerable efficiency and safety. But the approaches and passages are tortuous, difficult, ill-ventilated, and sometimes dangerous. The mineral is excavated without difficulty, but there is not at present any complete apparatus for lifting it out from the mouth of the mine or passage. The water, in the vicinity of the mines, is salt and brackish, the miners suffer greatly from the want of fresh water. To remedy these defects, roads have been cut, and a gallery constructed through the heart of the mountain which leads in a straight line, and, at a moderate slope, down to the Songewalla, the principal of the Khewra mines. At the mouth of the passage, a windlass will be fixed to facilitate the exit of the salt.

Improvement of the salt mines.

A fresh spring of water is being conducted to the immediate vicinity of the mines, by means of channels and water troughs. These operations have not as yet been extended beyond the Khewra mines, Cis-Indus, near Pind Dadun Khan. A gallery has also been projected for improving the access to the Buggie mines, Cis-Indus.

332. Conservancy works are, as will be explained in the sequel, frequently managed by the district authorities, aided, when necessary, by professional advice from the Civil Engineer. But some of the more difficult plans connected with drainage, in the vicinity of Lahore, have been executed in this department.

Conservancy.

333. In the same manner plans are furnished to the local officers for dispensaries. At Lahore, some native buildings have been fitted up for medical purposes, and at different times have served as a medical school, lunatic asylum and station hospital, for the last two purposes it is at present in use.

Dispensaries.

334. The figured abstract given below will exhibit the progress made in the erection of buildings, Military, Civil, and public.

Progress made in the erection of buildings.

Description of Buildings.	Constructed or repaired.	Under construction.	Total.	Cost estimated or actual.	Total.
Military.					
Forts, ...	6	0	6	1,90,317 8 4	
Fortified Posts, ...	0	29	29	29.000 0 0	
Cantonments,..	3	2	5	33,595 11 7	
Total,..	..	..	..		2,52,913 3 11
Civil.					
Court-Houses, ...	0	13	13	1,86,508 9 8	
Treasuries, ...	0	11	11	61,162 12 11	
Jails, ...	0	27	27	4,77,643 0 0	
Total,..	..	..	..		7,25,311 6 7
Public.					
Dispensaries, ...	1	2	3	18,677 12 1	
Salt Mines,.....	1	0	1	26,321 6 8	
Conservancies, ...	0	Various.	0	40,506 7 3	
Total,..	..	..	..		85,465 10 0
Grand total estimated or actual cost, Rupees,.....					10,63,690 4 6

435. The third class relates to roads, bridges and viaducts.

Roads and bridges.

The sketch maps drawn out in the Civil Engineer's office and herewith appended will shew the main lines of road throughout the country, the great veins and arteries of the body politic, as adapted either for the marching of troops, or for commerce, domestic and foreign. And the various symbols will distinguish from each other those lines which have been traced and surveyed, those which are proposed, those which are under construction, and those which have been completed. The Board would refer to the able report furnished by the Civil Engineer for the professional details of the operations.

336. For general purposes, the roads of the Punjab may be thus classified:—

Classification of roads.

1st.—Military roads.

2nd.—Roads for external commerce.

3rd.—Roads for internal commerce.

In this classification, the *primary* object of the road is kept in view: lines designed directly for Military purposes may incidentally serve the ends of commerce; so, may commercial roads be occasionally used for the transit of troops, stores and munitions.

It is proposed briefly to treat of the state and prospects of the roads under each of these three headings.

First, Military Roads.

Military roads.

337. The Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Peshawur, along which line the army of the Punjab is massed, first claims notice. The Most Noble the Governor General has been pleased to bestow his special attention to this line.

Grand Peshawur line.

The detailed estimate required by His Lordship will be prepared and submitted by the Civil Engineer, within as short a period as may be consistent with the intricacy of detail, necessary for the perfection of the plans,—such as, careful profiles of the ground, and minute survey of the rivers and ravines. The rough estimate was submitted some time back. The arduous engineering difficulties of this line will be in His Lordship's recollection,—the bridging of the Bedh and Bagh Bucha rivers in the Rechnah Doab; the passing of the Kharian defiles in the Chuch Doab; the spanning of the Deenah, Bukralah, Bishundoor, Sohan, and Hurrôo torrents, and the cutting through the crest of the Bukralah range, the excavation of the Margulla ridge, (through a portion of which, the Emperor Shah Jehan had cut a narrow and dangerous passage through the rock,) all in the Sind Sagur Doab; and the skilful manner in which the Geedur Gully pass is avoided, and the rocky ridge overhanging the Indus is skirted, and the precipitation of a solid cliff into the river by the explosive force of gunpowder; the crossing and threading of the endless succession of ravines in the Peshawur valley, all these obstacles denote a country of extreme difficulty, and a work of no less magnitude. Yet the whole line has been traced, surveyed, and put well in progress, and all the obligatory points above enumerated, have been either completed or commenced.

338. The construction of the Grand Trunk Road from the Beas to Lahore, and the earthen and masonry viaducts crossing the drainage courses of the Baree Doab, have been completed. A straight line of road has been carried from Umritsur to the new cantonment of Sealkote, which is further connected with the Peshawur road by a branch road to Wuzeerabad.

Beas and Lahore line.

339. The military and commercial roads from Lahore to Mooltan

Baree Doab, Sind Sagur Doab, and Derajat lines.

and from Lahore to Ferozepore, have been opened. In a previous section (military) of this report the progress of the Trans-Indus Derajat line, binding together the cordon of Frontier posts, has been noticed. An important military line, passing through a very mountainous and rugged tract from Attock to Kalabagh, viâ Rawul Pindee, has also been opened, to connect the Frontier force stations with the northern cantonments of the regular army. The difficult road, leading through the Kohat passes into the Peshawur valley, has also been improved.

Lines of External Commerce.

Lines of external Commerce.

340. The Punjab is a thoroughfare through which the commerce of central Asia passes westward to the plains of India, and southward to the sea ports of Bombay and Sindh. But, the caravans which travel from Ghuznee to Delhi, formerly the two sister-capitals of the Mahommedan empire, are forced to follow a most difficult and circuitous route. Emerging near Dera Ismael Khan from the passes of the Sulimanee range, they toil downwards to Mooltan through the wilds of the Sind Sagur Doab, and then turn northward to Lahore, thence to proceed to Ferozepore or Loodiana; or else from Mooltan, they traverse Bhawulpore and other foreign territory, and become subject to vexatious transit duties. By the direct route, the road is in itself impassable, and utterly destitute of halting grounds or water. To remedy this, two great lines have been planned; one to connect Dera Ismael Khan with Lahore, and another to start from the same point, and to run straight across the Sind Sagur Doab to Jhung, at the apex of the Rechnah Doab, and thence across the Baree Doab to Ullohur, whence it will meet the Delhi road. The internal lines of road, which will be noticed presently, will be sufficient to carry the traffic down to Mooltan. The line from Dera Ismael Khan to Lahore is nearly complete; that to Ullohur has been traced, but not commenced.

Lines from Dera Ismael Khan to Lahore and Ullohur.

341. Wells and other accommodation for travellers have been provided along these commercial lines; without them, the roads would be useless. There are scarcely any important lines which do not, during some part of their course, traverse arid and desolate tracts.

Construction of wells along the lines of road.

Roads for Internal Commerce.

Lines for internal commerce.

342. The great military roads furnish abundant outlets for the import and export trades of the Punjab towards the West. It remains to connect great northern cities with the chief southern outlet at Mooltan. The steam navigation, which now regularly plies up and down the Indus, has added vastly to the commercial importance of the latter place. The military road has already connected it with Lahore; and the extension of this road, viâ Umritsur, on to Deenanuggur, has established a complete communication between the northern and southern extremities of the Barec Doab. It is further proposed to connect Mooltan with Jhelum, by a line running along the bank of the Jhelum, and with Wuzeerabad and Sealkote, by a line along the banks of the Chenab, and passing by Jhung. Neither of these lines has been commenced. A road has been devised but not commenced, northward from Pind Dadun Khan to Attock, and southward from Pind Dadun Khan to Ramnugger, which will open up the resources of the salt range.

Cross roads.

343. Besides these, a great variety of cross roads have been made, under the direction of the local authorities, in nearly all the Doabs, especially in the valleys of Peshawur, Kohat and Huzara, in the Derajat, and in the country south-west of Mooltan. Among these may be mentioned a road leading to the Sanatory Depôt at Murree.

Floating bridges.

344. Those bridges and viaducts, which most deserve notice, have been incidentally mentioned in the foregoing summary; but mention has yet to be made of the floating bridges which are to be kept up on the four great rivers. Inland navigation in the Punjab has never flourished, and country boats are scanty. Maharajah Runjeet Sing, however, paid much attention to boat building; and the river boats, which we found in existence at annexation, had most of them been constructed under his order. The boats, now in use at the chief ferries, are of indifferent build and their cordage is weak. Now however a large, and it is hoped, an efficient fleet of ferry boats is in course of construction, sufficient to bridge the rivers during the winter, and to serve as passenger boats during the flood. Mooring-chains and anchors have been indented for from

Bombay. The floating bridge at Attock will probably be maintained all the year round.

Iron Pontoon bridges not recommended.

345. The Board are not disposed to recommend Iron Pontoon bridges for the Punjab rivers, similar to those adopted at Agra and elsewhere. The banks of the Jumna are tolerably permanent, and the bridges are purely commercial, and are not required for military or other special purposes. But the Pontoons are not adapted to these rivers,—sometimes distinguished for their rocky beds, and sometimes for their spreading waters and shifting banks. Nor are they suited to the work required, and are not easily procurable. They are not available as transport for military movements, nor for temporary ferries. It is perhaps superfluous to add that their material is costly, and difficult to obtain.

346. The entire operations of the road making department may be thus summed up: 1,319 miles of road have been cleared and constructed; 853 miles are under construction; 2,487 miles have been traced; and 5,272 miles surveyed;—all exclusive of minor cross, and branch roads.

Works of irrigation.

347. The fourth class embraces canals and works of irrigation.

Loans to agriculturists.

It has been not an unfrequent practice with the Government to grant loans to land-holders for works of agricultural improvement, on the security of the land. This custom the Board have followed; numerous sums have been advanced, and during one year of threatened drought, the readiness of the State to give assistance was notified by a proclamation, setting forth that any proprietor, who might accept a loan, and therewith construct a well or other work of irrigation, would, at the coming settlement, be taxed only for unirrigated land. In some of the arid districts adjoining the central waters, the people closely availed themselves of their proffered succour. Many villages were thereby saved from destruction. Regarding the [illegible] payment of these loans, as a special debt of honor, the land-holders made strenuous and successful efforts for the [illegible] of their liabilities. It is remarkable that these loans, though [illegible] the least, [illegible] have been entirely recovered.

348. The capabilities of the Punjab for canal-irrigation are notorious. It is intersected by great rivers; it is bounded on two sides by hills, whence pour down countless rivulets; the general surface of the land slopes southward, with a considerable gradient. These facts at once proclaim it to be a country eminently adapted for canals. Nearly all the dynasties, which have ruled over the five rivers, have done something for irrigation; nearly every district possesses flowing canals, or else the ruins of ancient water-courses; many of the valleys and plains at the base of the Himalaya ranges, are moistened by water-cuts conducted from the mountain torrents. The people, deeply sensible of the value of these works, mutually combine with an unusual degree of harmony and public spirit, not only for the construction of the reservoirs, but also for distribution of the water, and the regulation of the supply. In such cases, when the community displays so much aptitude for self-government, the Board consider non-interference the best policy, while they would always be ready to afford any aid which might be solicited.

Capabilities of the Punjab for canal-irrigation.

Numerous local canals.

349. The canal arrangements of the Derajat assume a great local importance. Not only is the soil thirsty, and the torrents abundant in facilities for irrigation; but also, there is danger that the rivulets may cut up and devastate the lands, if not converted into sources of benefit. The people have not been successful in the management of these refractory streams; and as soon as the Assistant Civil Engineer, Lieutenant Hutchinson, shall have completed the more urgent military works, the Board would desire that the vicinity of the streams should be surveyed, and the levels taken, with a view to the improvement, and better arrangement of the irrigation.

Derajat canals.

350. The Mooltan canals are famous, and are the sole source of the fertility which surrounds that thriving mart. They were commenced by the Puthan Governors. Having fallen out of repair during the interregnum of anarchy, which ensued on the invasion of Runjeet Singh, they were improved and enlarged by the great Sawun Mull. All these canals are particularized in the revenue section. It will be sufficient to observe, that assistance for repairs, and for other details of management, is furnished when required, but that the general control is left in the hands of the farm-

Mooltan canals.

ers, who have generally shewn themselves fully competent to the task. In the Pak Puttan district, which lies north of Mooltan in the Baree Doab, an old canal,* fifty-five miles long, is being re-opened by the district Officer. But, the new canal, which is to traverse the entire length of this Doab, demands a separate notice.

Baree Doab Canal.

Baree Doab canal.

351. In the projecting of works for the irrigation of the Punjab, attention would naturally be first attracted to the construction of canals in the Baree Doab. No part of the new territory is so important, politically and socially.

Reasons for the project.

In no Doab, is there so much high-land susceptible of culture; so many hands to work; so fine a population to be supported. In the upper or Manjha division, smaller canals had been constructed and worked by successive Governors for several generations. In the lower division, the central waste is interspersed, not only with ruined cities, but also with the relics of canals and aqueducts.

Preliminary enquiries.

352. Soon after the treaty of Byrowal, the Resident at Lahore studied the feasibility of enlarging the Shah Nahur or Huslee canal, which intersected the upper portion of the Doab. By permission of the Right Hon'ble Lord Hardinge, the then Governor General, Lieutenant Anderson, Captain (now Major) Longden and Lieutenant Hodson, were deputed under Lieutenant Colonel Napier's own supervision, to survey and examine the line. These local enquiries were interrupted by the Mooltan insurrection, but not until a considerable portion of both the upper Baree and Rechnah Doabs had been roughly, but scientifically examined, and Colonel Napier had devised schemes of two great canals, one from the Ravee, the other from the Chenab river.

Project sanctioned.

353. After annexation, the Board lost no time in soliciting the sanction of the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie to the furtherance of the former project. This sanction was accorded by His Lordship, who was pleased to manifest an interest in the plan, and to satisfy himself of its feasibility by visiting the proposed canal head.

* The Khanwa.

Surveys and Levels.

354. During the winter of 1849-50, Colonel Napier, the Civil Engineer, deputed an efficient staff of Engineers, headed by Lieutenant Dyas, to conduct scientific investigations, previous to maturing the project in detail. By the close of this season, a complete map was made of the whole Doab, (regarding the topography of which, no information had been hitherto available); levels and cross-sections were taken; the nature of the ground, its surface, its drainage and its undulations, the capabilities of the existing canal, were all precisely ascertained.

Two distinct conclusions resulted from these enquiries; first, that the Huslee canal must be superseded; second, that a new canal, with three branches, should be conducted through the entire length of the Doab.

Huslee canal.

Its object.

355. The Huslee canal was constructed about the year 1633 A. D., by command of the Emperor Shah Jehan, not for purposes of general irrigation, but for the supply of the fountains and water-works at the royal gardens, and conservatories near Lahore. When the Seikhs acquired the sovereignty, a branch was carried on to Umritsur, to supply the sacred tank there. In the same way, one of the Jumna canals was excavated for the use of the Imperial Palace at Delhi. The object of the Huslee canal was to convey a moderate volume of water to a given spot, with the utmost avoidance of difficulties and at the least practicable expence. Viewed in connexion with this end, its construction was judicious. It was generally conducted round the base of the table-land; it followed the natural line of the drainage, with a tortuous and uncertain course of 110 miles. In width, it varied from fifty to fifteen feet; in depth, from seven to two feet. Its volume was at first found to be 200 cubic-feet per second,

Its defects and merits.

and by subsequent improvements, has been enhanced to 500 cubic-feet. Now, it was evident that such a canal could not furnish sufficient water for extensive irrigation, and could not reach the level of the high-lands which most needed moisture; nor was its channel worth the cost of enlargement and re-construction; because, it passed principally through the low-lands which least required irrigation. But, while the ultimate abandonment of this canal has been resolved on, yet its efficient maintenance and

Reasons for its abandonment.

repair have been provided for, until a better and a greater channel shall be opened. The current expenses are about 20,000 Rs. per annum. Besides this, 10,000 Rs. may be calculated as a yearly outlay for improvement. But, in return for this expenditure, the canal revenue, which has greatly increased of late years, now amounts to nearly 80,000 Rs. per annum. There will then be but little disturbance of vested interests, for the lands, hitherto watered by the Huslee, will most of them be better irrigated by work now in progress.

356. For the new canal, plans and estimates have been submitted. For the professional details of this fine project, the Engineer's Report can be consulted. Its prominent features need only be outlined now.

Outline of the new canal.

357. The central line is to be 247 miles in length. It will commence from that point where the river Ravee debouches from the lowest of the Himalayan ranges; thence, cutting through a high bank, it will cross two mountain torrents, till it gains the table-lands; then,

Main line.

it will traverse the heart of the Manjha, passing near the great city of Deenanuggur, Buttala and Umritsur; thence, striking into the deeps of the wildest wastes of the lower Doab, and running past the ruined cities, tanks, temples and canals, all which it is to vivify and regenerate, it will rejoin the Ravee fifty-six miles above Mooltan. At the thirtieth mile of its course, a branch diverges to fertilize the most arid lands of the Doab, and reaches

Kussoor and Sobraon branches.

the ancient city of Kussoor. From this branch again, a smaller channel is diverted to the eastward, and carried on till it nearly meets the Sutlej, opposite the battle-field of Sobraon. At the fifty-fifth mile of the grand line, another channel branches off, to spread fertility down

Lahore branch.

to the capital of Lahore. In addition to the main 247 miles, the Kussoor, Sobraon and Lahore branches, of eighty-four, sixty-one and seventy-four miles respectively, will make up an aggregate of 466 miles.

Volume of water.

During the winter months, the entire waters of the Ravee will be drained off, and the bed left dry, in order to feed the canal-head which will roll down a body of 3,000 cubic-feet per second. From this mighty volume, 1,000 cubic-feet will be subtracted for the Kussoor and Sobraon branches, and 500 cubic-feet for the Lahore branch. After the fifty-fifth mile, therefore,

(where the Lahore branch breaks off), the main channel will convey 1,500 cubic feet, to spread irrigation down to the 180th mile; from which point, down to the terminus (247th mile), it will be fit only for navigation and other secondary objects.

But although, during the winter months, the river will be left dry at its source, yet, below this point the stream will continue to receive the usual influx from its feeders, and will not be materially diminished. And after the spring thaws among the Himalayan snows, and after the downfall of the summer rains, a vast flood will be poured down, a portion of which will be poured into the canal; to prevent an excess of water, numerous escapes and outlets have been provided, as safety-valves. If the average volume of 3,000 cubic-feet should be found insufficient for navigation and irrigation, after the opening of the canal, a slight modification of the main channel, which will be provided for, will admit of an additional 1,000 cubic feet being delivered at the Kussoor branch-head of irrigation, during nine months of the year, from the swelling of the Ravee.

Slope of the Doab.

358. The Doab slopes rapidly from the hills downwards. For the first ten miles, the gradient of this slope averages sixteen feet per mile. After this point, for the next fifty miles, it averages nearly four feet per mile. To counteract this, nineteen masonry falls have been devised. For the more rapid descent, near the canal-head, "Boulder" rapids will be preferred to masonry falls, as these masses of rock and stone are easily procurable near the foot of the hills. Eleven of these rapids will be constructed.

How counteracted.

Navigation of the canal.

359. The canal and its branches will be rendered navigable throughout. The main channel is, at its head, one hundred and twenty feet broad and five and a half feet deep; after the divergence of the Kussoor branch, it will be eighty-five feet broad and five and a half feet deep; after the branching off of the Lahore line, it will be sixty-eight feet in width and four and a half feet in depth. From this point the channel will become narrower, and the water shallower, till the breadth becomes sixteen feet and the depth two and a half feet, at the conjunction with the Ravee, from which point downward, the river is considered navigable at all seasons, and never flows with less than two feet of water. Thus all vessels, which can navigate the river to this point, can pass up the canal to the northern

extremity of the Doab; steamers can, it is well known, be built so as to draw only two feet of water, and country-boats are rarely of greater draught than this. Locks will be constructed at all the masonry falls, and vessels can be hauled over the Boulder rapids. Timber freightage can at all times be floated down the canals. When the operations shall have nearly reached the terminus, it may perhaps be found advisable that this canal should be tailed into the Mooltan canals, which may be rendered fit for navigation.

Plantations on the banks of canals.

360. The wishes of the Most Noble the Governor General, regarding the plantation of forest and timber trees, have not been forgotten. An extra space of from 300 to 400 feet, along the banks of the canal and its branches, has been set apart for avenues. The entire amount of land occupied by the canal will be 19,000 acres, of which 7,000 are devoted to the channel, and 12,000 to the groves.

Water-mills.

361. It is not proposed that the stream, so valuable for agriculture, should be diverted for the working of mills, or for any metropolitan supply of water. Corn-mills and oil and sugar-presses will be constructed at the various overfalls of the canal to turn to advantage the motive power of the water; and this, in time, will lead to the banks in these places being lined with homesteads and even villages. For such mills, a water-rent will be demanded.

Estimated outlay and return.

362. The entire outlay, at an average cost per mile of Rs. 21,456, on 247 miles is estimated at fifty-three lakhs (or 530,000 £ sterling); and the annual net return at fourteen and a half lakhs (or 145,000 £), or twenty-seven and half per cent. Thus, the canal may perhaps repay its cost in five years, from the date on which the entire water of the canal may be rented out to the agriculturists, and within a cycle of ten years, the State, having fully reimbursed itself, will begin to derive a yearly net profit of fourteen lakhs. But, from this estimate, one reservation must be made. These returns will be derived when the people shall have availed themselves to the utmost of the irrigation, and not till then. This will not come to pass at once. Throughout the Doab, in the lower portion especially, it must be a work of time. The face of the country must be changed; cultivators congregated; and villages must spring up.

363. The proceeds are thus calculated. Experience in the North-Western Provinces has shewn that each cubic-foot of water per second will, in the course of a year, irrigate 218 acres. Thus, 3,000 cubic-feet, the volume of this canal, would irrigate annually 6,54,000 acres, which at the established water-rent rate (on the Huslee canal) of 2-6-8, would yield 15,80,500 Rs.; to this must be added 50,000 on account of mill-rent; 20,000 for freightage duties, and 11,000 for canal produce (trees, &c.); thus making a total of 16,61,500; and 2,00,000 being deducted for current expences and establishments, would leave a net revenue of 14,61,500. But, besides the 6,54,000 acres actually watered, a quantity of other land will ultimately receive indirect benefit from the canal, and thus, after the lapse of years, the general land-revenue of the Doab may be enhanced.

Proceeds how calculated.

364. The works have been commenced throughout the first thirty miles, within which space all the chief engineering difficulties occur; several of these obstacles have been already surmounted. Both the opposing torrents have been grappled with. Against one, a solid masonry dam has been commenced; the other has been entirely diverted, leaving a dry course for the canal to cross. The deep cutting near the canal-head is also in progress; five lakhs have been expended, of which two lakhs may be debited to current expences, inclusive of the preliminary survey and taking of levels, &c., and three lakhs as the cost of the works. The entire canal will, it is hoped, be open within five years.

Progress of the work, and cost hitherto incurred.

365. All practicable precautions will be adopted to prevent insalubrity being occasioned by the canal. The water will be kept below the surface of the soil, and its distribution will be well regulated. Endeavours will be made to prevent the cultivators from flooding their fields too copiously; all stagnation will be avoided. In that great portion of the canal, which passes near the new Meean Meer cantonment, irrigation will be prohibited for a space of three miles.

Precautions to prevent insalubrity.

366. In conclusion, the Board trust that the length to which their remarks have extended, will be justified by the importance of the project, the grandest ever undertaken in the Punjab.

367. This canal will preserve, from uncertainty of season, and from

Prospective benefits of the canal.

the chances of periodical drought and even famine, a tract whose inhabitants are the very flower of the nation, a district the most important and most interesting in all the territories entrusted to the Board.

It will also restore animation and fertility to a tract which was once the abode of men, and the scene of commerce and agriculture, but which, through the revolutions of centuries has become a haunt of wild beasts, a wilderness of weeds and brushwood, rendered even more desolate by the appearance of ruins and relics, the sad tokens of banished prosperity.

The Board believe that it will be the pride, as well as the interest, of the British Government, to originate and carry out such a work as this.

368. This section may be concluded by the following abstract of actual and proposed expenditure in the Civil Engineers' department.

General results in this department.

	Nature of operations.	Expenditure.	
		Actual.	Estimated or proposed.
1	Military buildings,.....	1,12,933 1 9	2,52,913 3 11
2	Civil edifices and public works, ...	3,48,991 2 0	8,54,718 9 7
3	Roads and bridges, ...	8,01,416 0 6	20,57,788 10 3
4	Canals,.....	6,84,267 5 3	52,76,972 0 0
	Grand total rupees,...	19,47,607 9 6	84,42,392 7 9

When the magnitude, variety and difficulty of the operations undertaken by this department are considered; the Civil and Military buildings, the public works, the roads, the bridges and viaducts, the salt mines, and lastly the canals, it is believed that in few parts of India has more been done within a short time for the physical improvements of the country, than in the Punjab.

369. For the energetic and able manner in which these important works have been executed, as well as for the zealous co-operation in all engineering and military questions, the Board are indebted to Lieu-

Services of Colonel Napier, the Civil Engineer.

tenant Colonel Napier, who has spared neither time, health, nor convenience to the duties entrusted to him. For these valuable services, the Board cannot too warmly express their thanks.

370. Colonel Napier has brought to the favorable notice of the Board the zealous assistance he has derived from his assistants generally, and especially the valuable services of Lieutenant Taylor, in charge of the Lahore and Peshawur road; Lieutenant Dyas, in charge of the great canal; Lieutenant Anderson, of the Madras Engineers, who has examined the Mooltan canals; Major Longden, Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, in charge of the Huslee canal; the late Lieutenant Paton, and Lieutenant Crofton, both of the Engineers, and employed on the new canal; Lieutenant Oliphant, of the Engineers, in charge of a division of the Peshawur road, Lieutenant Lamb, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, superintendent of the Umritsur and Lahore road; Mr. Moravia, Assistant Engineer, attached to his own office; and Mr. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, attached to Lieutenant Taylor's Office; also, to Lieutenant Nightingale, superintending the tracing out of district roads. Lieutenant Henderson of the Engineers, in charge of the Attock bridge, and of a division of the Peshawur road, is also a zealous and a clever Officer, and has done good service.

And of his subordinates.

Lieutenant Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, a clever and zealous Officer, deputed to examine the Derajat canals, has hitherto been chiefly employed in the more pressing duties of the military roads and defences, but has thereby obtained valuable local knowledge, which he is anxious to turn to the best account.

Lieutenant Fagan, of the Artillery, an energetic and laborious Officer, has been employed on many miscellaneous and useful works at Lahore, as was Lieutenant Hill of the Madras Engineers.—Messrs. Smythe and Lloyd, Marshall and Steele, all Assistant Civil Engineers,—the two former on the canal, and the others on the Peshawur road,—have done good service, and promise to prove useful Officers. Messrs. McRae, Bond and Wilson have also zealously assisted Lieutenant Nightingale in the district Roads.

Lieutenants Taylor, Dyas and Anderson, though young in the service, are all Officers of tried merit, and distinguished in their distinguished Regiments.

Section IX.

Miscellaneous Improvements.

371. This section will be devoted to an account of several miscellaneous improvements, which could not well have been classed with any of the foregoing subjects.

Miscellaneous improvements.

372. Popular education is a matter not easily to be studied and promoted under the pressure of urgent business, which has crowded on the Board ever since annexation. Some initiatory steps have however been taken. Last year, a proposition regarding the establishment of a school at Umritsur emanated from the Deputy Commissioner of that district, and the Commissioner Lahore division, and this proposition was accompanied with a report on the general state of education throughout the division. The Board submitted for the consideration of Government the question as to whether a school, partaking of a collegiate character, should be founded at Lahore or Umritsur. The Government decided in favor of the latter city. At the same time, the Board called upon the several Commissioners to furnish educational reports for their several divisions. Reports have been received from all the divisions except Leia and Peshawur, in neither of which it is probable that education can be flourishing.

Popular education.

Information how collected.

373. The high state to which educational statistics have been brought in the Agra Presidency, will suggest a comparison on some of the leading points, and has supplied a standard by which our knowledge may be measured. The most important item of information may be gathered from the following figures:

Extent of education.

Division.	One school to every —inhabitant.	One scholar to every —inhabitant.
Lahore	1,783 .98	214 .85
Jhelum	1,441 .90	193 .10
Mooltan.....	1,666 .66	210 .88
Agra Presidency	2,912 .20	326 .14

374. Hence it appears that education is numerically lower in the Punjab than in the North-Western Provinces. But the proportions

in both countries sink into insignificance, when compared with the proportions existing in some of the well-educated nations of Europe.

It is also probable that the instruction, generally given in the Punjab, is inferior in quality to that of the North-Western Provinces, though in this respect much cannot be said for indigenous education in any part of India.

Classification of schools.

375. The schools are of three descriptions, namely, those resorted to by Hindoos, Mussulmans and Seikhs, respectively. At the Hindoo schools, writing and the rudiments of arithmetic are generally taught, in the Hindee character; at the Mussulman schools, are read the Koran, in Arabic, and the didactic and poetical works of Sadi, in Persian (the Gulistan and Bostan); at the Seikh school, the Grunth in Goormukhi, or the repository of the faith, taught by Nanuck and Guroo Govind. In the Persian, Arabic and Goormukhi schools, which form the great majority, the studies being chiefly confined to sacred books written in a classical phraseology, unintelligible to both teacher and pupil, do not tend to develope the intellectual faculties of either.

Quality of the education.

Female education.

376. It is remarkable that female education is to be met with in all parts of the Punjab. The girls and the teachers (also females) belong to all of the three great tribes, namely, Hindoo, Mussulman and Seikh. The number is not of course large, but the existence of such an education, almost unknown in other parts of India, is an encouraging circumstance.

Schools how supported.

377. The school house is here, as elsewhere, primitive, such as a private dwelling, the village town hall, the shade of a tree, a temporary shed, or the court-yard of a temple. The Mussulman schools are nearly all connected with the village mosque. In such a case, the same endowment would support both institutions. It is superfluous to observe that, wherever any land has been granted in rent free tenure for such a purpose, either by the State and its representatives, or by the proprietary community, such foundations have been gladly maintained by the Board. The remuneration of the teachers is variable and precarious. It frequently consists of presents, grain and sweetmeats, given by the scholars and their parents. But, occasionally, the whole community subscribe for the support of the school, each

member contributing so much per plough, which is considered to represent his means: not unfrequently also, cash payments are made, and sometimes regular salaries are allowed. Cash allowances are perhaps more usual in the Punjab than in Hindoostan.

What classes receive instruction.

378. In parts of Hindoostan, it is discouraging to observe how much education is circumscribed within certain castes, such as Brahmins, Bunyas, and Kayeths, who are exclusively devoted to learning, commerce or penmanship; while, the great land-holding and agricultural tribes are wholly illiterate. A similar disproportion exists also in many parts of the Punjab. But, in other parts, education, such as it may be, is imparted chiefly to the agricultural population. In most districts, testimony is given that all classes, both agricultural and non-agricultural, manifest a desire for instruction. It has been ascertained that many old schools have increased, and many new schools have arisen, since annexation. In the cities, especially, when it was seen that the Government interested itself in the subject, numerous petitions were presented to the local authorities praying for the establishment of schools. Manifestation of the popular will is rare in India; and the Board are unwilling it should be neglected, especially when indicative of such aspirations as these. The Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners concur in recommending the founding of a central school in most of our chief cities; and the Board will shortly submit a definite proposition to Government, in the confidence that it will be favorably entertained, when the results which have attended the efforts of the Agra Government in this direction are considered.

Educational effects of the fiscal system.

379. It has been already intimated that the Board place much reliance on the new system of settlement, as an engine for good, and a medium for the diffusion of knowledge. Not only will the village accountants receive a thorough training in mensuration and arithmetical calculation, but, the land-holders, being obliged to take a personal part in these operations, must acquire the rudiments of education, and must learn to exercise their faculties, for the sake of preserving their most valued rights and dearest interests.

Umritsur school.

380. A few words of special notice are due to the Umritsur school. The first annual report of this institution has been received. During the past year, the average

daily attendance has increased from 107 to 153, that is, 50 per cent.

English studies.

Of these, about one-fourth study English. The progress in this department is considerable, as might have been expected from the strong desire of learning English evinced by many parties in Umritsur, previous to the establishment of the school. Reading, spelling and writing; arithmetic, elementary geometry, and geography constitute the course of study. In Lahore, as well as Umritsur, the anxiety to acquire English is remarkable. Many Punjabee noblemen and gentlemen have their sons taught English privately, and many natives of Bengal who possess a smattering of English, find employment as teachers of that language.

Oriental languages.

In the Umritsur school, there are Hindee, Persian, Arabic, Sanscrit and Goormukhee departments. The Seikh students of Goormukhee are about one-fifth of the whole number. Among the Hindee scholars, the prevailing castes are Khutrees and Brahmins; among the Seikh scholars, Jats. The great majority are residents of the city.

381. The Committee (whose zeal and intelligence the Board commend to the favorable notice of Government) observe that the education is a training of the faculties, at present, rather than a moral training, or a regulation of the habits. The attendance is optional and often irregular. The studies are sometimes desultory, and the attention lax. These defects, the Committee consider, would be best remedied by the appointment of an European Head Master. In the first instance, the appointment of a Native Master, familiar with the feelings and prejudices of the people, was intended to attract scholars, and render the institution popular. The attendance has more than answered this expectation, and it is now worthy of consideration whether a step should not be taken in advance, and the advantages of the school be consolidated by the influence of European supervision.

European superintendence required.

382. It is understood that the Government, at the recommendation of the Medical Board, have been pleased to sanction the establishment of a chair of anatomy at four central stations. The basis of the institution might be extended, so as to answer the purpose of a medical school for the subordinate native doctors. An undertaking of this nature was conducted at Lahore during the years 1847—48.

Medical schools.

383. In order that the growing wants of the scientific establishment, employed on surveys and public works, may be supplied, the Board will encourage candidates to seek the education and training furnished by the Roorkee College. It is also worthy of consideration whether an institution on a similar plan might not be founded in the Punjab.

Training of Civil Engineers.

384. Connected with the subject of education, is the employment of Punjabees in the Government Offices. It is rarely found that the Khutrees, who usually seek appointments, possess sufficient qualifications for high employ; and as attainments of this nature were imperatively necessary, and were displayed only by natives of Hindoostan, it was found necessary, after annexation, to place the latter in many of the best appointments. The Board, however, are very anxious that the patronage should be enjoyed by natives of the country, and they doubt not that, in the course of a few years, numbers will become qualified. In the meantime, by placing young Punjabees in subordinate posts, they hope that a body of men may become trained to rise to the highest positions.

Employment of Punjabees.

385. The Board have endeavoured to give effect to the wishes of Government, relative to the encouragement of the growth of timber. The wants of the country, in this respect, and the means, by which those wants may be supplied, have been set forth, in the Most Noble the Governor General's Minute of 28th February, 1851.

Encouragement of the growth of timber.

386. In accordance with the instructions therein conveyed, the Board have made arrangements for the preservation and economizing of the tracts of forest and brushwood which already exist, for the planting of fuel copses near great cantonments, and of groves round all public buildings, and at intervals along the main lines of road, and for lining the banks of canals with avenues. Privileges have been offered to all landholders who may plant timber; and all coppice lands have been exempted from taxation. The local authorities in the northern districts are responsible for the preservation of the timber on the hill sides, and on the banks and islands of the Indus. Major Longden has, by His Lordship's directions, been deputed to examine the forests of the Chumba range, the Koolloo table-lands and mountains, and the

Measures taken to augment the growth of trees.

valleys of the Beas and Sutlej. In the territories of Maharaja Golab Singh, Lieutenant Heath has been appointed timber-agent to the British Government.

Capabilities of the country for the supply of wood.

387. Scarcity of wood is indeed incidental to the Punjab, but the hilly regions, which overhang it, abound in prolific forests, which can supply the finest beams for architectural purposes; and its central plains are overgrown with brushwood, which, if economized, can furnish fuel for the whole population. The Board trust that, if due arrangements are carried out for the cheap felling and transit of the one, and for the preservation of the other, the country will not feel the want of either timber or firewood.

Wheeled carriage.

388. His Lordship in Council is aware that the subject of wheeled carriage has given the Board much anxiety. Some remedial propositions, recently submitted, have received the sanction of Government. The grievances, inflicted upon the agricultural community, by the seizure and injury of their carts and cattle, the detention of the drivers, the long journeys, the heavy loading, the inadequate remuneration, are unquestionable. But it is hoped that, by the diminution of the demand for carriage, and the partial substitution of camels, by the improvement of the material, both as regards the build of carts and the breed of cattle, by the raising up of a class of professional carriers, by the regulation of hire, by the limitation of distance, by the adoption of precautions against undue seizure, detention and overloading, and, lastly, by the repair and construction of roads, these evils will be removed, or at all events mitigated; and the measures, when thoroughly carried out, will have the ultimate effect of enlarging the means of transit for agricultural commerce.

Measures by which it may be ensured and increased.

Municipal conservancy.

389. Municipal conservancy has not been forgotten. The local authorities have uniformly exerted themselves to improve the cities, to widen and pave the streets, to build new Bazars, to effect a good drainage, and to remove nuisances. The Police assessment, raised by means of the town duties (previously described), leaves a surplus fund for municipal improvements. Of this fund, the Magistrate is Ex-Officio Trustee.

Source from which funds are derived.

But the expenditure is regulated by the advice of a Committee elected by the townsmen, and a statement of accounts is annually laid before them. The effect of these exertions was conspicuous at Umritsur, and attracted the notice of the Governor General on the occasion of His Lordship's visit to that city, when dresses of honor were given to the chief city Burghers, who had cordially seconded the efforts of the Magistrate, Mr. C. B. Saunders. Owing to the exertions of Major MacGregor, the contrast between the former and the present condition of Lahore is very great. It was formerly notorious as the "filthiest capital in India;" it is now remarkable for its well paved and well drained streets. It is needless to dilate on the sanitary effect of such measures, and of their great influence on the leading townsmen, who are induced to subscribe and combine for objects of local self-government and the regulation of municipal affairs. Notwithstanding these improvements, however, the sanitary condition of the capital is not satisfactory. The insalubrity is owing to several local causes, which, perhaps, the application of scientific measures from the Civil Engineer's department may be able to remove. A comprehensive scheme, for carrying off the sewerage to a distance, is now before the Board.

Committees of townsmen.

Improvement of the capital.

390. Something has been done for the advancement of practical science. A full report has been drawn up by Doctor Jamieson, on the physical features, the products, the botany and the ornithology of the Punjab. Doctor Fleming, originally appointed by the Resident to examine the salt range, has been subsequently deputed by Government to extend the enquiry to the mineral resources of the whole Alpine region of the Sind Saugur Doab and the upper Trans-Indus territories, aided by Mr. Purdon, a scientific gentleman, from Europe. These Geological Surveys have just been brought to a close. The Grand Trigonometrical Survey is being carried through the dominions of Maharajah Golab Singh. For this end, the Board concluded the requisite negotiations with his highness. It is hoped that during the ensuing season, the survey will be carried through the country, north of the salt range, and onward to the Sulimanee range. The Board have lent their support to the Agri-Horticultural Society, which had already received the cordial

Advancement of practical science.

Geological Survey.

patronage of Government. But the Society is as yet in its infancy. The revenue and military surveys have been mentioned in their appropriate sections.

391. The Punjab, surrounded on two sides by mountains, and containing a large number of European Officers (in all departments) and of European troops, urgently requires, and offers great facilities for the establishment of Sanataria. Above Rawul Pindee, at a distance of forty-five miles, on a beautiful ridge of hills, has been established a convalescent depôt, now known by the name of Murree, for the Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Jhelum Brigades. During the last two seasons, parties of 100 European invalids have been sent up there, with great benefit to their health. Many private residences have been built, or are in the course of construction. The Board have promulgated rules regarding the allotment of land, and conservancy arrangements. On the Chumba range, at the head of the Baree Doab, the Board are anxious to place a convalescent depôt for the large cantonments of Sealkote and Lahore. This hill station would furnish a sanatarium, easily accessible at all seasons, only one hundred and twenty miles from Lahore, for the numerous European Officers in the vicinity of the capital, and would obviate the necessity of European soldiers being dragged to Landour, 320 miles off, with three rivers intervening.

Sanataria.

A small station on the Budurodeen Mount, near the valley of Bunnoorequi distant from Bunnoo and Dera Ismael Khan, has met with the approval of the Most Noble the Governor General. It will, the Board doubt not, save many an Officer to the Punjab irregular force. The hill is cut off by the Pyzoo and Mulyzye passes from the Wuzeeree and Battunee mountains, and thereby is safe from open attack; and the Police post sanctioned by Government will guard it from thieves. Thus, the Punjab will have three Sanataria, two on the north, and one on the west side, at convenient positions for all the chief sections of the army cantoned within it.

Budurodeen Mount.

392. Postal communication with the interiors of districts, and with localities off the main lines of commercial and epistolary intercourse, has received attention from the Board. Shortly after annexation, the Post-Master General, North-Western Provinces, corresponded with the Board on the subject; and

District Dawks.

at the instance of Mr. Beadon, the late Post Office Commissioner, further enquiries were made and information collected.

Postal communication.

It is obvious to remark that the regular post has opened up most complete channels of communication with the chief marts of commerce. But the benefits of Secondary Postage, which may bind together the most remote and the most central localities, are not as yet understood or appreciated by the people of the Punjab. The epistolary correspondence of the country is not at present large, and it may be doubted whether the public have learnt to avail themselves of the general post. The mercantile firms, and the employeès of the State, are the only parties who post letters to any extent. But there is no reason why, as education, commerce, and civilization become diffused, the Secondary Postage should not be extended, and exhibit, by the returns of letters despatched and received, results similar to those attained in many parts of the North-Western Provinces.

Police Dawks thrown open to the public.

393. To facilitate the eventual attainment of this end, such steps have been taken as are suitable to the existing state of things. The district posts, which keep up the communication for civil purposes between the central and the detached stations, have been thrown open to the public; civility and attention have been enjoined on the writers in the Police Offices, who become Ex-Officio local Post Masters. The rates of Postage have assimilated to those current in the North-Western Provinces. At first, the despatches of letters, official and private, were conveyed by the ordinary Police establishment with some irregularity, both as regards speed and delivery. As this establishment, charged with other and more appropriate duties, were not likely to prove effective as postmen and letter-carriers, a separate set of couriers has been entertained in nearly every district, except those of the Peshawur division. Their total number amount to 382, and their rate of salary is from three rupees to three rupees eight annas. The cost is defrayed by the State, aided by such small contributions as private postage may furnish. In our older provinces, a fund has been created, by the levying of a cess from the landholders, through whose estates the road way runs. No such cess has been introduced here. The recent Police arrangements have carried communication into the most distant and isolated

Number and cost of couriers.

localities. Endeavours have also been made to effect an inter-communication between different districts, so that continuous lines may be established. The rate of speed is not unsatisfactory. There is not any prospect of a great increase of speed, until private postage may furnish an additional fund. Most progress has been made in the Lahore Commissionership. During the year, there were 8,916 letters posted in that division.

Dispensaries.

394. The Board are deeply sensible of the benefits which Dispensaries are likely to confer on our poorer subjects. The Most Noble the Governor General, during his last tour, having been pleased to intimate a general concurrence with the Board's wishes on this point, a circular was addressed to the several Commissioners, enquiring at what places Dispensaries ought to be established, and to what extent contributions for their support might be expected from native residents. It seems established that the natives, and the poor especially, do appreciate the advantages of medical and surgical aid. It is well known that they entertain a high respect and admiration for European skill in surgery. But there can be little doubt that no voluntary subscriptions for these purposes can be depended on. Nevertheless, considering the relief to suffering humanity, which has resulted from these institutions in the North-Western Provinces, and in parts of the Punjab, and which must attend their further establishment, the Board are disposed to recommend that Dispensaries be erected at most of our central stations, and be superintended by native practitioners with an European education. If this recommendation should be approved, the cost must mainly be borne by Government. Some contributions would perhaps always be collected from the European residents, and occasionally from the native. Branch Dispensaries have been very successful in some districts of Hindoostan; but at present, in the Punjab, it would not be expedient to extend the experiment beyond the chief cities. The detailed proposals, with reference to these institutions, will be submitted in the ordinary course of correspondence. At present, there are dispensaries at the following stations, Lahore, Umritsur, Pind Dadun Khan.

Their establishment recommended.

Statistics of Lahore and Umritsur Dispensaries.

The following figures will exhibit the results attained in the two chief Dispensaries, for which alone returns have been received.

Year.	District.	No. of patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Operations performed.
1849	Lahore, ...	1,369	1,273	26	22
1850	Ditto, ...	3,560	2,033	1,067	21
1851	Ditto, ...	7,770	4,547	2,626	55
1851-52	Umritsur, ...	2,860	727	318	25

Section X.

Finance.

Purpose of this section.

395. The preceding sections of this report will have explained the source from which our income is derived, and the objects in which it is expended. In the present section, these scattered descriptions will be collected and re-arranged; the aggregates of receipts and disbursements will be balanced; the known accounts of the past and present will be compared with the estimated account for the future.

The minutiæ of the receipts and disbursements may be seen from the Accountant's Schedule and the Board's annual balance sheet; but it may not be amiss to touch upon the main heads of income and expenditure.

Chief items of receipt.

396. Of receipts, the great and chief item is of course the land-tax and its accessories, such as grazing-tax, proceeds of gardens, forests, gold washing, and iron mine, &c. The next item is composed of excise on salt, and on drugs and liquors, the stamp duties and canal water rent. The third item of tribute is insignificant, consisting mainly of feudal aid paid by Jagheerdars. The fourth item is the Post Office revenue. The fifth is entitled miscellaneous, and comprises all sums not included under the above categories, such as, judicial fines, fees on the serving of writs, proceeds from prison labour, from the sale of confiscated property and of presents. The realization of

Ordinary.

arrears due to the late Government, the collections for local funds, are kept apart from these five items; because, the money is held in trust for the benefit of the country. The sum, however, being thrown into a general fund, to which the State largely contributes, has been entered both in the credit and debit sides of the accounts.

Extraordinary.

397. All the items, except the "miscellaneous," belong to the head of ordinary revenue, though they are of course liable to fluctuations. But several sums belonging to the "miscellaneous" heading, especially the confiscation proceeds, and the realization of arrears, are extraordinary, and are moreover in their nature only fugitive and precarious.

Chief heads of expenditure.

398. The chief heads of expenditure are as follows. The first item is entitled the general department, which signifies the share borne by the Punjab Proper in the cost of central institutions, such as, the Board's Office and the branch Offices of account and audit, which cost is rateably distributed over the whole country, embracing the Punjab Proper and the Trans and Cis-Sutlej States. Then, there follows the cost of the judicial, the land revenue, the excise, the Post Office establishments.

399. The Civil Engineer's department comprehends public buildings, including military buildings belonging to the forces under the Board, but not the buildings which appertain to the regular army. The military expenditure of course absorbs a large amount: it comprises also the cost of the Mounted Patrols and the Police Battalions,

Fixed and fluctuating items.

canals, roads, and the application of the local and ferry funds. All these items may be considered ordinary and permanent, except the Civil Engineer's department, in which a certain amount will always be directed to public improvements; yet certain items, such as the cost of canals and of grand military roads, may be treated as extraordinary and temporary. Of a similarly dubious nature is the item of pensions, which, though it will not suddenly vanish, will yet gradually sink,

Extraordinary items.

and must disappear during the course of one generation. Among the items altogether extraordinary, the most important are the revenue survey and the regular settlement.

The miscellaneous heading comprises numerous petty contingencies

which need not be particularized; but, hitherto, the payment of arrears consequent upon the disbanding of Durbar troops has figured conspicuously, but will for the future nearly disappear; while, for some years, the compensation to individuals, on account of lands taken up for public purposes, will stand at a considerable amount.

400. Such then, ordinary and extraordinary, are the main heads of income and expenditure.

Manner in which the Punjab balance sheet is framed.

Now, in framing the balance sheet of the annexed territory, both retrospectively and prospectively, the Board have to consider what net profit the country has yielded, what it does yield, and what it will yield. By "net profit" is meant that surplus which, after the Civil and the special Military expenditure of the country has been defrayed, is consigned to the general Treasury for imperial purposes, and for the general defence of northern India. The exact distribution and application of this surplus, is of course left to the wisdom of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. The Board conceive that their practical concern is only with the collection of the revenue, and with the payment of those establishments, Civil and Military, which are under their control.

Method of distributing extraordinary expenditure.

401. In striking the balance between income and expenditure for the past, present, and future, of which one is known, and the two others must be estimated, the Board observe that the latter are very much affected by the course of public improvement, on which the Government have embarked. Large outlays have been authorized for works in progress; but, the precise period of disbursement is uncertain, and may depend upon a host of unforeseen contingencies. Consequently, to throw the whole amount on one year, or to apportion it between particular years, would be a fallacious calculation, and the estimate, thus framed, would be falsified by the event. The Board have therefore deemed it best to take a cycle of ten years from the commencement of next year, within which term, a broad margin having been allowed for delays, all the works now in hand will probably be completed; and then to distribute the aggregate outlay over the period. Differences will even then be apparent hereafter, but this method will secure the closest approximation practicable.

402. The finances of the Punjab, then, will be surveyed from three

Finances considered with reference to three periods.

points of view. Its financial condition will be considered, firstly, for the two first years after annexation, secondly, for the present year, (i. e. third year after annexation,) and for the ten years following, thirdly, for the future period, commencing from the eleventh year from the present time. In order that the text may not unnecessarily be encumbered, the Board will speak of lakhs, and omit fractions, when commenting on the financial statement. The figures when required can be given in the margin,* and the section will be concluded with a figured abstract.

103. For the two years immediately subsequent to annexation, namely, 1819-50 and 1850-51, there are two financial statements,† one prepared by the Board, the other by the Accountant at Agra. The former is compiled from the abstract annual returns submitted by the district Officers; the latter, from the detailed monthly returns forwarded by them to the Accountant's Office.

Statements prepared in the Board's and the Accountant's Offices.

104. For the first year, 1819-50, the extraordinary expenditure was heavy, owing to the pay and over-due arrears of the Durbar troops, amounting to twenty-three lakhs. Some equivalent, however, was received

Finances during 1819-50.

* See Appendix B.

† The difference between the two statements with regard to receipts is immaterial, as the chief discrepancies admit of explanations. Under the head of disbursements, many of the items in the Accountant's statement are less than those of the Board's. In no case is the difference in the Accountant's statement on the side of excess. It is believed that this variance results from the exclusion of unaudited accounts from the disbursements. But, on this point, the Board speak with some diffidence, as the details of the inefficient balance shewn in the Accountant's books are not known. Measures will speedily be taken to elucidate any points on which a comparison of the two accounts may have thrown doubt. It must, however, be remembered that the precise adjustment of accounts between the two Offices, for the first two or three years after annexation, is a task of no ordinary difficulty, especially when the financial and political complications, to which the British Government succeeded, are taken into consideration. In the present section, the Board have followed their own accounts, which are believed to be essentially correct. It is at all events safe to follow them, as they are, in a financial point of view, the least favorable of the two statements. The surplus, which might be deduced from items exhibited by the Accountant, is larger than that shewn by the Board.

for these disbursements, as many portions of this force were temporarily employed on the frontier, until the British regiments could be organized. The extraordinary revenue, though swelled by the proceeds of confiscation and the collection of arrears, was not commensurate, amounting only to nine lakhs. Still, the ordinary expenditure of the various State departments was small, especially in the Military, and the year ended with a surplus of fifty-two (52) lakhs, the receipts being one hundred and thirty-four lakhs, and the expenditure only eighty-two.

Surplus of fifty-two lakhs.

For the next year, namely, 1850-51, the Durbar troops having been nearly all disbanded, the extraordinary expenditure fell rapidly, while it rose in the pension department (many disbanded soldiers having been pensioned), and a gradual increase accrued in all the Civil departments. But the Military establishments remained at the same low figure, as the last year, viz., twenty-four lakhs. However, a large portion of this force was, for the first two years, paid and charged as "troops of the late Government," or portions of the old Durbar army were temporarily retained, while the new British regiments were being organized. On the whole, the expenditure slightly increased from eighty-two to eighty-seven lakhs. On the other hand, the revenue was augmented; the land-tax owed an increase to resumptions; the excise and the Post Office Revenue, as might be expected from the consolidation of our rule, rose slightly; extraordinary items, the collection of arrears, ceased, and the sale proceeds of fifteen lakhs* for which the Board are indebted to the Accountant, created a great increase; and, on the whole, the revenue stood at one hundred and fifty-one (151) lakhs, instead of the one hundred and thirty-four (134) lakhs of the preceding year, and exhibited a surplus of sixty-four (64) lakhs over the expenditure of (87) eighty-seven lakhs.

Finances of 1850-51.

Surplus of sixty-four lakhs.

105. The financial result of annexation during the first two years,

* This item is made up of the proceeds of the confiscated State property sold at Lahore. The transaction not having been closed by the end of the year, no account was rendered to the Board till afterwards, but, in the mean time, the accounts of the receipts had been transmitted in detail, month by month, to the Accountant at Agra.

Total surplus for two years £1,160,000 sterling.

was a surplus of fifty-two (52) plus (64) sixty-four lakhs, or one hundred and sixteen (116) lakhs, or one million and one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling. The circumstances of these two years were undoubtedly favorable to the Exchequer. The extraordinary disbursements to the disbanded soldiery were balanced by the proceeds of confiscation, and the realization of arrears. The land-revenue had reached a high point. The costly works of improvements had not yet been commenced. The pensions stood at a low figure. Though all the arrangements had been made for the organization and equipment of the Frontier force, yet the recruiting was still in progress, and the full complement had not been attained; and a large portion of the men already employed were still paid as "Troops of the late Durbar." Still the expenditure had not been stinted; no part of the administration had suffered from undue parsimony. The wants of the State had been supplied, and yet there was a surplus of more than a million of money, and this state of the finances the Board cannot but consider satisfactory.

406. For the third year 1851-52, just ended, no detailed statements have been received from the Accountant; nor could any perfectly accurate account be prepared in the Board's Office. An approximate estimate can however be framed, which, on the principle previously mentioned, will embrace both the present year and the next ten years to come.

Estimate for the next ten years.

407. First, the receipts will be estimated. The land-tax roll for 1851-52 exhibited a total of one hundred and six (106) lakhs. But, for the reasons already given in the section devoted to revenue, there is reason to believe that this tax-roll will not be maintained, and that a reduction of seven (7) lakhs must be granted, and the total lowered to ninety-nine (99) lakhs. On the other hand, many rent-free tenures, great and small, are under enquiry, and many grants may be expected to lapse. On these accounts, three (3) lakhs may be safely added to the ninety-nine (99). Thus, the tax-roll may be permanently assumed at one hundred and two (102) lakhs, being three (3) lakhs less than the tax-roll of the current year. An increase of nearly two (2) lakhs over the amount of last year, may

Receipts.

Prospects of the land-tax.

be expected in the excise and stamps, and a considerable increase in the Post Office. Also, one lakh may be anticipated as return from the Baree Doab canal, for which, however, a heavy outlay must be entered on the debit side. On the other hand, a large decrease in the extraordinary miscellaneous revenue of last year is inevitable. The fifteen (15) lakhs obtained from confiscation, will fail in future, as also several minor items, such as the arrears, the sale of Mooltan property, &c., amounting to two (2) lakhs. Thus seventeen (17) lakhs of extraordinary revenue will vanish, and instead of one hundred and fifty-one (151) lakhs, there will be precisely the same total as in the first year, viz., one hundred and thirty-four (134) lakhs.

Probable income of one hundred and thirty-four lakhs.

408. Then, with respect to expenditure, there will be an increase of ten per cent. in the judicial and land revenue charges, while the excise establishment will increase from two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) lakhs to three and a half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) lakhs on account of the new preventive line on the Sutlej. During last year, the pensions stood at only (11) eleven lakhs; but it is probable that the result of pending enquiries will be to raise the pension list up to twelve (12) lakhs, although many pensions will lapse so speedily that, upon a cycle of ten years, a deduction of one lakh may on this account be assumed. Further, the military and Police forces have, by this time, been thoroughly organized, recruited, armed and equipped, and their magazine stores and munitions have been collected; and from an authentic return just prepared and herewith appended, the military expenditure cannot be set down at less than forty-one (41) lakhs, which shews a large increase on the twenty-four (24) lakhs of last year.

Ordinary expenditure.

409. The extraordinary expenditure of course rises considerably. Nine lakhs instead of five (5) lakhs (by last year's accounts) must be debited to the Civil Engineer's department, and this calculation is moderate, when it is recollected that the Baree Doab canal and the Peshawur road, two colossal works, have to be constructed (estimated to cost, the canal fifty, and the road fifteen lakhs), besides many other important roads, and the greater part of the civil buildings. Lastly, five lakhs must be charged to the survey and settlement, instead of the one and half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) lakhs of last year. Thus, the expenditure of the next ten years may be expected to average one hundred and twelve (112) lakhs

Extraordinary expenditure.

per annum, or twenty-five lakhs (25) in excess of the eighty-seven (87) lakhs expended last year, of which, however, fourteen (14) lakhs are extraordinary.

Probable surplus of twenty-two lakhs.

410. The surplus, then, of one hundred and thirty-four (134) lakhs over one hundred and twelve lakhs, will be twenty-two (22) lakhs per annum, for the next ten years.

Probable income and expenditure ten years hence.

411. But, when this ten years shall have past, the extraordinary expenditure will have ceased, and will begin to yield a return in the shape of increased revenue. The canal revenue has been estimated at fourteen lakhs per annum ; at all events, ten lakhs may be calculated on. By that time, also, the important items, viz., the State grants to individuals, consisting partly of alienations of the revenue (jagheers) and partly in cash payments (pensions), will have begun to diminish by demise and lapses. The territorial grants, of which the aggregate valuation is twenty-five lakhs, have either been confirmed for the lives of individuals, or are under investigation. Of these twenty-five lakhs, it may be fairly supposed that four lakhs will have begun to lapse per annum, and may be added to the tax-roll. The twelve lakhs of pensions, of which the recipients are mostly advanced in life, will, by this time, begin to lapse at the rate of three lakhs per annum. The public buildings having been completed, and the great channel of commerce having been opened up, the Civil Engineer's department may be ordinarily restricted to the four lakhs prescribed in the Hon'ble Court's despatch, exclusive of the local funds and irrespective of any special grants, which the Government may be pleased to allow. The survey and settlements will have been completed, and here a relief of five lakhs will be effected. In short, the extraordinary expenditure of fourteen lakhs will have been reduced to four lakhs. To recapitulate this, the revenue of one hundred and thirty-four lakhs will have gained ten lakhs by the canal, and four lakhs by jagheer lapses, and will amount to one hundred and forty-eight lakhs, that is, fourteen lakhs in excess. On the other hand, the ordinary expenditure will have gained three lakhs by the pension lapses, and the extraordinary, ten, by the completion of public works and of the survey and settlement, in all thirteen lakhs. And thus, the total will fall from one hundred and twelve lakhs to ninety-seven lakhs and upwards, which, deducted from a revenue of

one hundred and forty-eight lakhs, leaves a surplus of fifty (50) lakhs.

Annual surplus of half a million sterling anticipated.

412. Such, then, will the net profit of the annexed territory be, ten years hence. But it is not likely to stop at that limit. The jagheers and pensions aggregate unquestionably thirty (30) lakhs. A large portion has been granted on life tenure, and a large portion must lapse with one generation, and therefore the State resources must increase by nearly thirty lakhs. Of this, eight lakhs (viz., four lakhs for jagheer and four lakhs for pension) have been anticipated in the foregoing accounts. But there are still above twenty lakhs which, year after year, must go on lapsing, and must be added to the surplus of fifty lakhs just mentioned. Within fifteen years, the annexed territory will assuredly be yielding a net profit of fifty lakhs, or half a million sterling per annum.

Causes which enhance the present expenditure.

413. The immediate prospect of this large profit is indeed delayed for a few short years, because the Government, like a munificent landlord, has begun to lay out a vast amount of capital on this national estate. During the ensuing ten years, no less than ninety lakhs, or nearly one million sterling, have been set aside for public improvements; some of which will indirectly benefit the State by promoting general prosperity, while others will yield a direct return to the public Treasury. Of all these plans, which the Board deliberately recommended, the cost has been counted without diminution or exaggeration. If the Government had chosen to forego these plans, the half million surplus might at once accrue just as it has accrued for the two past years, and just as the Board had shewn that it will accrue ten years hence.

But, so far from regretting what has been done, the Board trust that, as soon as the Finances may admit of it, the same onward course of improvement may be persevered in.

Surplus of Cis and Trans-Sutlej States excluded.

414. It must of course be remembered that in the foregoing paras. no allusion has been made to the large surplus accruing from the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. During the two years under review, these territories yielded an aggregate surplus of eighty-two lakhs, and may be expected, in future, to yield an annual surplus of thirty-nine lakhs.

415. The Board have not attempted to discuss the method in which the Punjab surplus may be distributed. This matter being of imperial concern can be best decided by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

Mode in which the surplus of the Punjab territory may be appropriated.

416. Before concluding this section, it may be well to offer a brief contrast of the chief heads of revenue in the Punjab proper, as they stood during Runjeet Singh's reign, and at the present time.

Finances of the Punjab under Runjeet Singh.

	Land-Tax.			Excise.	Grand Total.
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.		
Runjeet Singh, £	1,050,000 0 0	600,000 0 0	1,650,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	1,850,000 0 0
British Govt....£	1,050,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	1,250,000 0 0	200,000 0 0	1,450,000 0 0

It will have been understood from the section, which treated on revenue, that the "Khalsa" represents the amount realized by the State, and the "Jagheer" the amount temporarily alienated in favor of individuals. But, in Runjeet Singh's time, the Jagheers were feudal grants, for which a service-equivalent was obtained, while, in the present time, they are chiefly political pensions. Nevertheless, in both cases they are a tax on the land. The total land-tax, both Khalsa and Jagheer, under the British Government, is about forty lakhs less than that of Runjeet Singh, and this represents the actual reduction in assessments. But, the relative proportion between the two headings has been changed. By resumption and lapses, many lakhs have recently been transferred from the Jagheer to the Khalsa heading. Thus, in this manner, the present Khalsa has been made equal (in spite of reductions in assessment) to the former Khalsa; while, the present diminution on the aggregate of both headings has been thrown chiefly on the Jagheer. Thus, although the total land-tax has been diminished by forty lakhs, yet that portion of the land-tax realized by the State, has been kept at its former figure. So, also, with reference to excise and customs, it has been shewn how the mode of taxation was

Difference between the Seikh and the British finances explained.

changed while the amount was retained. In neither case have the miscellaneous revenues been taken into account, its comparison having been restricted to the land-tax and the excise and customs.

417. To this section are appended several statistical statements, the most important* of which will exhibit the details of income and expenditure for the four periods previously mentioned, namely, the first and second years after annexation, the present and the next ten years, and the future time dated from the expiry of this term. The particulars† of the military expenditure will also be shewn. The ordinary expenditure has been distributed into the chief departments of the State,‡ viz., Civil, Military, Political, public works, and miscellaneous. The percentage of Civil expenditure on the revenue has been calculated for each Commissionership;§ and hence it will be seen which tracts of the country are the most lucrative to the Government. It will be remembered that several divisions, somewhat unproductive in respect of revenue, are by no means inexpensive in their management. In many parts even of the central wastes, an efficient Police establishment is of necessity kept up.

Notice of statements appended.

Section XI.

Supplementary Section on the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

418. The foregoing pages having, as intimated in Section I. Paragraph 1st, been devoted to the kingdom annexed in 1849, no allusion has been made to the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States. But, as both these territories belong to the Board's jurisdiction, as much social and political interest is attached to one of them, and as in both, the administration is in an advanced state, it may be proper to offer briefly a separate and supplementary account of them.

Cis-Sutlej States.

419. The Cis-Sutlej States comprise a tract of country which intervenes between the British north-west, or Jumna Frontier, and the river Sutlej. The country cannot boast of more than an average degree of

Geographical limits of Cis-Sutlej States.

* See Appendix B. † See Appendix E.
‡ See Appendix C. § See Appendix D.

fertility. In many places the soil is sandy. The ancient capital is Sirhind. When the young Seikh nation formed itself into twelve misls or confederacies, one misl, styled the Phalkean, occupied the territories south of the Sutlej, and were called the Malwa Seikhs, in contradistinction to the Manjha Seikhs, who held the central country north of the Sutlej. Several of the northern confederacies, however, crossed the Sutlej, and overran portions of the Sirhind territory.

The original conquerors.

420. These several Seikh misls, thus settled south of the Sutlej, were not bound together by any federal union. The interests of the northern and southern Seikhs were distinct from the commencement. Every misl became sub-divided. In each, certain families would combine, and send forth parties of horsemen to conquer tracts of country. In the villages thus subjugated, each family would take its share, according to the number of horsemen it had furnished to the expedition, and the portions, thus parcelled out, were called by the name of Sowars' (horsemen's) shares. Thus, at length, the Seikh possessions south of the Sutlej became a congeries of petty chiefships and seignories, with discordant political interests, united by no tie, except that of a vague theocratic nationality. Among the twelve misls, however, the Phalkean preponderated, and at the head of the Phalkeans was the royal family of Puttiala. The sub-divisions were about sixty thousand in number: in size, and importance, they varied from the sovereignty of Puttiala, worth twenty-five lakhs a year, to the pettiest lordship or barony, consisting of the tenth or twentieth share in a single village.

Sub-division of the Seikh confederacies.

Minute partition of shares.

421. But the Seikh race must not be confounded with the indigenous occupants of the land, a hardy population composed chiefly of Jâts, Goojurs and Dogurs; the latter, a predatory set, dwelling near the Sutlej. The conquerors were a governing body, who had won by the sword, not lands, but revenues. The land-holders, while they paid taxes to the Seikh Chieftains, enjoyed their full right of proprietorship. In some few instances, indeed, the Seikhs did eject the proprietors, and seize upon the land. But such cases are only exceptions to the rule, which limited Seikh interests in an estate to its revenues.

Seikh chiefs distinct from the proprietors of the land.

422. When Runjeet Singh had succeeded in combining the scattered misls, north of the Sutlej, into a single federation under himself as political head, he turned his attention towards the branches of misls south of the Sutlej. Several he conquered, and some others submitted to him as paramount; and the remainder would have been speedily disposed of, had not the British Government interposed at the entreaty of the chiefs. By the treaty of 1808, the ambition of Runjeet Singh was confined to the countries north of the Sutlej, with some few exceptions; he was confirmed in the possession of those States, south of the river, which he had already acquired, and the remainder were taken under British protection.

Runjeet Singh conquers some States and threatens others.

Certain States taken under British protection.

423. From this date, a political agent was stationed at Umballa. The numerous chiefs were left in the enjoyment of sovereign rights; they were however restricted from contentions, and from preying on one another. But beyond this interposition, with regard to their mutual relations, no interference was, as a general rule, exercised. They were free to manage their internal affairs, in their own way. The natural consequence of the position, which the British Government had, at the request of the chiefs, assumed, was the rendering of feudal service, if an emergency should arise; and the lapse or escheat of heirless fiefs to the paramount sovereign. The feudal contingents were not, till long afterwards, recorded, and were rarely called out. But, in the course of years, several chiefships lapsed;* and then the British Government acquired strips of territory around Loodianah, Ferozepoor, and Umballa; these lapsed estates were administered on the same principles as other non-regulation districts, the political agent being Commissioner, and his Assistants district Officers.

Political management of the protected States.

British acquisition of territory by escheat.

424. When the Seikh army crossed the Sutlej in 1845, the possessions of the Lahore Maharajah, south of the river, were confiscated by the British Government, and the protected chiefs having, as a body,

Deprivation of certain chiefs after the Sutlej Campaign.

* It is remarkable that although the Seikhs are a fine race, yet amongst the nobility the succession is constantly failing.

failed in their duty to their paramount, during the war, were at its close, with certain exceptions, deprived of their Foujdaree, or civil powers. Their fiscal power however, that is, their right to collect revenue, remained untouched. From this punishment, the States of Puttiala, Jheend and Nabha, and six others, were exempted. For the same reasons, the States of Roopur, Ladwa and Aloowala were confiscated; one-fourth of Nabha was confiscated, and divided among those chiefs who behaved with fidelity. The British possessions, Cis-Sutlej, having now reached a considerable amount, and the deprivation of the chiefs having rendered the Government responsible for the direct control in many States hitherto independent, a Commissioner, Colonel Mackeson, with a proportionate staff of Assistants, was appointed, and placed under the orders of the Agent Governor General, whose Head Quarters had since the Campaign been moved from Umballa to Lahore. A Sessions Judge, Mr. Erskine, was also appointed. A summary settlement was effected in the new British possessions, and within the same year a revenue survey, and a regular settlement were commenced; and, in all other points the system of administration was carried out, that has since been introduced into the Punjab. The foundation was laid for civil administration in the territories of the deprived chiefs.

Some fiefships confiscated.

A Commissioner appointed to administer the British possessions.

425. When, after the second treaty with the Lahore State, the Agent, Governor General, became Resident at Lahore, the Commissioners of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States were authorized to correspond directly with the Government, but in 1848 they were again made subordinate to the Resident as chief Commissioner. After the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the Cis-Sutlej States were placed on the same footing as the other commissionerships, under the Board of Administration. The Offices of Sessions Judge and Commissioner were united in the person of Mr. Edmonstone, who has retained charge ever since. The territory has been permanently divided into five districts, namely, Ferozepoor, Loodianah, Umballa, Thaneysur and Simlah. The last named district consists of some hill dependencies, acquired by the British after the Nepalese war in 1814. Within its circle, lie about fifty of

Position of the Cis-Sutlej States after annexation of the Punjab.

Formation of districts.

the dependent chiefships, and the nine independent States, above described, as also several hill Rajahs and Ranas, all of whom have jurisdiction within their own estates.

426. A preliminary question of jurisdiction demanded settlement in the Cis-Sutlej States. It will be remembered that in 1847 many of the chiefs had been deprived of their Foujdaree powers. This term was at that time used in its broadest sense, under native regime, as including all administrative powers, civil, criminal, and fiscal. But, it has been since interpreted in its narrower sense by the Cis-Sutlej States' authorities, and construed to mean only criminal powers. Thus, for some years, the chiefs, amenable to British Courts in criminal matters, even within their own estates, had in the very same place continued to exercise civil jurisdiction. It was now thought necessary to give effect to what was the undoubted intention of the Government, when the order of the deprivation was passed, and to declare that civil jurisdiction of all kinds had been transferred from the chiefs to the British authorities.

Jurisdiction of the chiefs finally settled.

427. The correspondence will have shown that, since annexation, the complicated affairs of this territory have occupied a large share of the Board's attention. Of the several questions, which, after anxious and protracted deliberation, have been submitted with definite proposals to Government, and have received final decision, the principal are the arbitrations between Puttiala and its dependent co-partners, the law of succession, the service commutation, the question of divided villages. Although all these matters have been fully discussed in the correspondence, yet it may be well to recapitulate the points which have been set at rest, by the orders of Government.

Chief points to which deliberation has been directed.

428. The matter in dispute between Puttiala and its co-sharers was briefly this. The powerful family of Puttiala shared equally, that is, half and half, certain villages, one hundred and nineteen in number, with several other Seikh families. The total revenue of an estate being theoretically half the assets, the co-partners were entitled to half of this proportion, that is, one-fourth of the whole assets, and hence were called "Chaharumees." From the account already given of Seikh tenures in the Cis-Sutlej States, it will be understood that

Arbitration between Puttiala and its co-partners.

each party had originally half the revenue and half the Civil jurisdiction, in these villages. Both parties being equal, neither owed fealty or service to the other, but both of them were, in respect of escheats, and feudal allegiance, subordinate to the common paramount. But, as years rolled on, Puttiala, being the stronger of the two, began to encroach. It reduced to submission the co-sharers in twenty-five of the hundred and nineteen villages. It permitted them indeed to collect half the revenue, but it forced them to yield to its jurisdiction, and to perform service. The remaining ninety-four refused to give in their allegiance, but they were sorely harassed. Puttiala would constantly attempt coercion, not only to subvert the jurisdiction of the recusant co-partners, but also to secure their persons, and it finally succeeded in establishing jurisdiction in nearly all the villages. It would foment dissensions to strengthen its own power of interference, and by degrees it absorbed a portion of the co-partners' revenues, and it threatened to absorb the whole. Having already lost their jurisdiction, beyond hope of recovery, they seemed likely to lose their revenues also. The landholders and villagers, of course, suffered proportionately from this double seignory and conflicting authority.

Conduct of Puttiala towards the Chaharumees.

429. When the matter came before the British authorities, the body of co-partners appeared to be divided into two parties; one composed of the co-partners in twenty-five villages, who, inured to subjection, sided with Puttiala; the other composed of the co-partners in ninety-four villages, who claimed protection, and entire separation from their aggressive neighbours. At the Board's recommendation, the Government was pleased to decide the question in the following terms.

Two parties, one for, and one against Puttiala.

430. The twenty-five villages, in which the Chaharumees admitted Puttiala's sovereignty, were to be transferred formally to that State which would continue to exercise full jurisdiction, allowing them to collect half the revenue. The families, which held the ninety-four villages, and which desired separation, were to effect an equal partition of the estate with Puttiala (except in a few cases, where Puttiala had acquired more than half share). The partition would be carried out on a valuation of the estates, and with reference to convenience of boundary. Thus, for instance, suppose a cluster of forty shared villages of equal

Principles on which the dispute was decided.

Partition and transfer of villages to Puttiala.

value, and the Puttiala territory lying to the north, then, the twenty northern villages would be transferred to Puttiala, and the remainder would go to the Chaharumee family. Care was taken that those villages, in which the Chaharumees might reside, should be included in the total share allotted to them. In the villages thus allotted to it, Puttiala was to collect all the revenue and exercise entire jurisdiction. In the villages allotted to them, the Chaharumees were to collect the entire revenue, and were to exchange the jurisdiction of Puttiala for that of the British Government.

Right of escheat in certain villages conceded to Puttiala.

431. It will be remembered that the right of escheat in all the villages pertained to the British Government, as Lord Paramount; but, in order that Puttiala might be reconciled to the loss of jurisdiction, in forty-seven out of ninety-four villages, the right of escheat has been conceded to it, without appeal in the transferred estates.

432. These orders are now being carried out with great benefit to the Chaharumees, and to the proprietors of the land, who are relieved from the pressure of a two-fold authority.

Service commutation.

433. The feudal service claimable from the chiefs had never been defined. In many cases it was nominal. No correct record of liabilities had been drawn up. When the scale of money commutation from the services of horsemen and footmen, which had obtained in the Jullundhur Doab, was introduced into the Cis-Sutlej States, it was found that the burden thus assessed fell very unequally. It was eventually determined that every chief should pay one-eighth of his revenue in cash, as tribute in lieu of service.

Law of succession.

434. The law of succession and inheritance was a matter which closely concerned the interests of the State, as it affected the right of escheat. The public records teemed with conflicting designs on this head. Sometimes, fiefs had been held to lapse on failure of direct heirs. Sometimes, the most distant collateral branches had been admitted to the succession. It has now been ruled that collateral branches, descended from a common ancestor with the deceased chief, may succeed, provided that this ancestor was in possession at or since the period of 1808 (the date when British connexion commenced), that no widows should succeed, and that no descendants in the female line should inherit.

435. To aid the civil authorities in the preservation of order, one Regiment of Seikh infantry was stationed at Loodiana, and another at Umballa. One, the third Regiment, was recently moved to Hoshiarpoor to relieve the first Regiment ordered to Huzara, and both the third and fourth, having volunteered for Burmah, are now under orders for the seat of war. Much of the credit of the soldierly feeling, that has dictated the volunteering of these Regiments, is due to their Commandants, Major Armstrong and Captain Repton.

Police force.

436. The principles of administration, civil, criminal, and police, do not differ from those already described in reference to the Punjab Proper. The revenue survey for an entire territory has been completed. The regular settlement has been conducted in a very elaborate method in the districts of Umballa and Thaneysur, and is now drawing to a close. It is somewhat advanced in Loodiana, and has been commenced at Ferozepoor. The operations have been of course delayed by the numerous political complications, incident to the territory. That portion of the work which has been completed has been well done. Besides those estates, which are borne on the rent-rolls, all those in which the Government has any share or interest have been brought under settlement. With regard to the families of the chiefs, the shares owned by the various members have been recorded, and a regular settlement is being made with the proprietors.

Civil administration.

Regular settlement.

437. It is believed that the mass of the people are contented and prosperous; but, elements of disturbance exist among the chiefs, large and small, their relatives and retainers. In no part of the territory under the Board are healing measures, as regards the influential classes, more required, than south of the Sutlej, as nowhere have they been deprived of so much power. In the Punjab, the most powerful sirdars were at the mercy of the ruler, or favourite of the day; but in the Cis-Sutlej States, as long as the chiefs were loyal to Government, and managed their own affairs so as not to excite attention towards gross oppression, they were left in full and unrestricted management of their own subjects. All power having now been taken from them, even for the collection of their revenue, they must resort to legal remedies. Such revulsion was to have been

Condition of the chiefs.

Elements of disturbance.

expected, and it is hoped that, gradually, the chiefs and their followers will each find their proper places. Present incumbents of the former class have been exempted, in their own persons, from the processes of our Courts; and the Board trust that their successors will gradually adapt themselves to the new order of things. To compose these unquiet and ruffled spirits, and manage these delicate complications, a firm, but conciliatory, management is required; and, for the attainment of this end, the Board are disposed to rely on the judgment and energy of the Commissioner, Mr. Edmonstone.

Delicate management necessary.

Trans-Sutlej States.

438. The Trans-Sutlej States were ceded to the British in 1846. They consist of the Jullundur Doab, situated between the Beas and the Sutlej, and the hill territory, lying between the Ravee and the Beas. The extreme north-west boundary adjoins the Jummoo territory; the northern includes the snowy range of the Himalayas, and touches the limits of Ladak and Tibet. The northern capital is Kangra, celebrated for a fortress, which, during the period of Mahomedan ascendancy, was an important point in all political combinations. At the close of the Sutlej Campaign, the Governor of this stronghold, which had so long been deemed impregnable by all native powers, refused to surrender it. A force was assembled, but before the batteries were opened, the garrison capitulated. In this Alpine region are included the protected principalities of Mundi, Sookeit and Chumba.

Trans-Sutlej States.

Physical features.

439. In respect of physical features, this hill tract is the finest district in the Punjab; it is a succession of hills and valleys, many of which are overlooked by the snowy range. Among these valleys, the most fertile is that of Kangra, on the northern side of which the Sanatarium of Dhurmsala is placed. It is profusely irrigated from the hill torrents, conducted by the husbandmen into countless channels. Its fertility is almost unrivalled, Three harvests are produced in the year. The rice is the finest in Upper India. To the north-east, stretches the mountainous table-land of Mundi, with a European climate. Beyond that, again, are the petty chiefships which adjoin the Simla hills.

Alpine region of Kangra.

In many parts of this region, there are magnificent forests of timber trees; fruit trees, and hedgerows are every where abundant.

Hill tribes.

440. The people are entirely different from the wild, fierce inhabitants of the Trans-Indus Frontier. The bulk of the population are Rajpoots of pure and ancient lineage. They are simple, truthful, and well disposed. In skill and industry, they do not equal the people of the plains, but their cultivation, always good, and sometimes luxuriant, shows them to be by no means indifferent husbandmen. Among their hereditary kings, the best and greatest was Sunsar Chund of Kutoch. At one time, this chieftain seemed able to consolidate the powers and independence of the hill Rajpoots. But his dynasty at last sunk beneath the successive assaults of the Goorkhas and the Seikhs; and these ancient principalities became incorporated in the dominions of Runjeet Singh. Most of the old families still survive. During the rebellion of 1848, several of these chiefs raised a partial insurrection in the ceded territory, which was, however, speedily quelled.

Rajpoots.

Champaign of the Jullundur Doab.

441. The Doab of the Beas and Sutlej is, at its centre, traversed by a low range of hills, which extend from one river to the other. Below this range, down to the confluence of the rivers, there extends a champaign of unvarying fertility, considered by the Seikhs to be the fairest portion of the Punjab plains. Particular localities may be found in other Doabs, which excel any portion of the Jullundur; but in no other Doab is the fertility so regular, and so unbroken, as in this. It was explained, in the opening section, that the cultivation of the Punjab chiefly centered in a strip of country running parallel with the base of the hills, and about fifty to eighty miles broad; now it so happens that the whole of the Jullundur Doab falls within this limit. Hence, its fertility may be accounted for. The meeting of the two rivers at Hurreekee is not seventy miles from the front range of hills. There is no waste brushwood or forest whatever. Except in one corner, near the hills, there is no canal; perhaps, none is required. The irrigation depends on Persian wheels. But many tracts are kept so perpetually moist that irrigation can be dispensed with altogether.

Its fertility.

442. The plain is interspersed with towns, cities, and large villages. The two capitals are Hoshiarpoor and Jullundur; on the banks of the Sutlej, opposite Loodiana, is the fortress of Philour, for many years considered the key of the Punjab. It is now used as a magazine for ordnance and stores. Along the Beas, towards its junction with the Sutlej, lies the independent territory of Kapoorthulla. The reigning family are the descendants of Futteh Singh Alloowalla, the ancient confederate of Runjeet Singh, and the head of one of the oldest Seikh misls. Runjeet Singh abstained from annexing the entire fiefdom of his old ally. After the Sutlej war, the chief was, on political grounds, deprived of his Cis-Sutlej territory, but he was confirmed in his Jullundur possessions, and there he remains, an historic representative of the original Seikh Khalsa.

Chief cities.

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443. The condition of the Jullundur Doab, under Runjeet Singh, did not differ from that of the other Doabs. For years, it was well and equitably governed by Dehsa Singh, and his son Lehna Singh, and Misr Roop Lall. For the last few years preceding our rule, it had been severely taxed by Sheikh Emamood-deen, who afterwards rendered himself notorious in the Kashmere rebellion.

Governors appointed by the Seikhs.

444. The bulk of the agriculturists are Jats; the village communities are large, and thriving. The revised census has shewn the population to be of great density, 420 souls to the square mile.

Population.

445. From the commencement of British connection with this territory, it was formed into one Commissionership, and divided into three districts, viz., Kangra, Hoshiarpoor, Jullundur. The Civil administration generally does not differ from that which obtains in the Punjab.

Districts.

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Police Regiments.

447. The civil buildings have been constructed under the directions of the Civil Engineer. But, in respect of roads and bridges, his charge does not extend to this Doab. The road-making department has been entrusted to the local committees, who have, on the whole, performed their duties to the Board's satisfaction, and opened up lines of communication in all directions.

Civil buildings and public works.

448. The revenue survey and the regular settlement have been completed for the whole territory. The settlement in the plains has been conducted by the settlement Officers, on the same method as that of the North-Western Provinces, the system being found well suited to the complicated tenures and elaborate constitutions which prevail among the villages. But, in the hills, Mr. G. Barnes, the Deputy Commissioner, judiciously adapted the system of settlement to the condition of the people. A rough field measurement was effected through the agency of the villagers. The taxation was lightly assessed. The records were simplified, to accord with the primitive customs of the agriculturists.

Regular settlement.

449. On the whole, the Trans-Sutlej States are the most prosperous, the most easily managed, and the most profitable of the territories under the Board. They have been the longest under British rule, and our system, having been thoroughly established, works well. With regard to general administration and the condition of the people at large, the Board believe that this territory would not suffer by a comparison with the most favored districts of the North-Western Provinces. This chapter may be appropriately concluded with a few remarks on the finances of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

General condition of the Trans-Sutlej States.

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Extra Assistant Commissioners.

Extra Assistants. J. Taylor, Esq., R. W. Thomas, Esq., W. Blythe, Esq., J. H. Penn, Esq., J. Christie, Esq., T. C. Vaughan, Esq., O. Wood, Esq., R. Berkeley, Esq., W. C. Wood, Esq.

Native Extra Assistants. Bunsee Lal, Budrool Islam, Kooshwuqt Rae, Sirdar Jodh Sing, Shahzada Jumboor, Hadee Hoosain, Mithun Lal, Jowala Pershaud, Kulubabid, Gopal Sehai, Kaim Allie.

Commandant and Captains of Police.

Commandant of Police. Major N. Chamberlain.

Captains of Police. Captains Edgell and Younghusband.

Customs Officers.

Customs Officers. Messrs. H. Wright, D. McArthy, W. H. Wright.

452. The report is now concluded. The Board have endeavoured to set forth the administration of the Punjab, since annexation, in all its branches, with as much succinctness as might be compatible with precision and perspicuity. It has been explained how internal peace has been preserved, and the Frontier guarded,—how the various Establishments of the State have been organised, how violent crime has been repressed, the penal law executed, and prison discipline enforced,—how civil justice has been administered,—how the taxation has been fixed, and the Revenue collected,—how commerce has been set free, agriculture fostered, and the national resources developed,—how plans for future improvement have been projected,—and, lastly, how the finances have been managed. The Most Noble the Governor General, who has seen the country and personally inspected the Executive system, will judge whether this administration has fulfilled the wishes of the Government; whether the country is richer; whether the people are happier and better. A great revolution cannot happen, without injuring some classes. W' a State falls, its nobility and its supporters must to som·

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only important item is that incurred on account of the settlement and survey. Both these operations being nearly closed, this item may be struck out in the course of a year or so. The future expenditure may be expected to average twenty-eight lakhs, which, deducted from an income of sixty-seven lakhs, will leave an annual surplus of thirty-nine lakhs, exclusive of the amount which will, in the course of years, accrue from lapses and resumptions. And the figures will shew that, during the two years of 1849-50 and 1850-51, the States have yielded an aggregate surplus of eighty-two lakhs.

Future surplus of thirty-nine lakhs per annum.

For 1849-50 and 1850-51, an aggregate surplus of 820,000£ sterling.

Section XII.

Conclusion.

451. It is an agreeable part of the Board's duty to close this account of the administration by publicly stating how well and ably they have been supported by their subordinates generally. Where so many have deserved well, it would be difficult on the present occasion, without entering into invidious details, to particularize individual merit. But the Board feel bound to specially record their grateful sense of the services rendered by the following Officers in Civil employ:—

Commendation of Officers in Civil employ.

Commissioners. Messrs. D. F. MacLeod, E. Thornton, G. Edmonstone, G. Barnes, Lieut.-Colonel F. Mackeson, C. B.

Commissioners.

Deputy Commissioners. Major S. A. Abbott, Major J. Abbott, C. VanCortlandt, Esq., Major G. H. MacGregor, Major G. W. Hamilton, Major F. C. Marsden, Major G. R. Taylor, Major E. Lake, Major J. Nicholson, Major H. B. Edwardes, Major P. Goldney, Capt. W. Larkins, Lieut. J. R. Becher, C. B. Saunders, Esq., W. Ford, Esq. Lieut. H. R. James, H. P. Fane, Esq., Capt. O. J. McL. Farrington, J. E. L. Brandreth, Esq., L. Bowring, Esq. B. Sapte, Esq., E. C. Bayley, Esq., Capt. J. Coke.

Deputy Commissioners.

Settlement Officers. Messrs. R. H. Davies, P. S. Melvill, R. Temple.

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with it: a dominant sect and party, ever moved by Political ambition and religious enthusiasm, cannot return to the ordinary level of Society, and the common occupations of life, without feeling some discontent and some enmity against their powerful but humane conquerers. But it is probable that the mass of the people will advance in material prosperity and in moral elevation, under the influence of British rule. The Board are not unmindful that, in conducting the administration, they have had before them the Indian experience of many successive Governments, and especially the excellent example displayed in the North-western Provinces. They are not insensible of short-comings, but they will yet venture to say that this retrospect of the past, does inspire them with a hope for the future.

(Signed) HENRY M. LAWRENCE, *President.*
„ JOHN LAWRENCE, *Senior Member.*
„ ROBERT MONTGOMERY, *Junior Member.*

Lahore, August 19th, 1852.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.—Para. 272, Page 98.

Table of the average prices of Agricultural produce in the Divisions of the Punjab for the period comprised within the years 1844 & 1852, inclusive.

A. D.	Spring Crop.									Winter Crop.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Gram.			Jooar.			Goor.			Cotton.		
	Weight in Maunds, Seers and Chittacks per Rupee.																	
1844. *Sumbut* 1901.																		
Lahore, ...	0	22	11½	0	37	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1845. 1902.																		
Lahore, ...	0	22	14	0	32	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	0	25	3½	0	30	7½	0	0	0	0	29	9	0	0	0	0	14	2¾
Average,	0	24	0¾	0	31	10¼	0	0	0	0	29	9	0	0	0	0	14	2¾
1846. 1903.																		
Lahore, ...	0	19	12	0	29	0½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	0	11	7	0	17	4¾	0	0	0	0	29	9	0	0	0	0	14	1¾
Average,	0	17	1½	0	23	2½	0	0	0	0	29	9	0	0	0	0	14	1¾
1847. 1904.																		
Lahore, ...	0	23	0½	0	33	14½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	0	31	5	0	33	3	0	0	0	0	33	0¼	0	0	0	0	13	1
Average,	0	17	2½	0	33	8¾	0	0	0	0	33	0¼	0	0	0	0	13	1
1848. 1905.																		
Lahore, ...	0	27	2¼	0	38	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Average,	0	18	1	0	24	1½	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1849. 1906.																		
Lahore, ...	0	19	3	0	27	3½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1850.																		
Lahore, ...	0	21	12	0	39	0	0	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1851.																		
Cis-Sutlej States, ...	0	25	7	1	10	9	0	39	6	1	15	8	0	15	6¾	0	4	8
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	0	38	14	1	17	9	0	27	7	1	12	0	0	17	0	0	4	2
Lahore Division, ...	1	4	4¾	2	0	4	1	7	11	1	16	12	0	20	0	0	4	5½
Jhelum ditto, ...	1	8	3¼	1	34	11	0	37	15	1	23	5	0	16	2¼	0	3	14¾
Mooltan ditto, ...	1	21	2¾	2	11	0	1	38	0	1	34	5	0	16	0¾	0	3	13
Leia ditto,.....	1	17	11½	1	32	3½	1	11	10	1	13	5	0	13	8¾	0	3	12¾
Peshawur ditto, ...	1	14	4	1	10	6	0	36	14	1	30	0	0	15	0	0	5	9½
Average,	1	7	2	1	28	1½	1	5	9	1	20	12	0	16	2½	0	4	4¾
1852. *To the end of June.*																		
Cis-Sutlej States, ...	0	30	3	1	2	2	0	36	3	0	37	7½	0	15	1½	0	5	4¾
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	0	39	9½	1	13	0¾	0	38	6	1	8	6	0	13	0	0	4	11⅓
Lahore Division, ...	1	3	5¾	1	32	2½	1	3	8¼	1	1	9½	0	18	3¼	0	4	4½
Jhelum ditto, ...	1	12	5	1	32	8	1	9	7½	1	25	1	0	14	5½	0	4	14¾
Mooltan ditto, ...	1	11	12	1	37	6	1	14	3½	1	24	1	0	14	10¾	0	4	4½
Leia ditto,.....	1	12	10	1	29	10	1	14	8	1	15	1	0	14	7	0	4	6
Peshawur ditto, ...	1	3	12	1	24	7	0	35	5	1	15	15½	0	8	6¼	0	3	6¾
Average,	1	4	13	1	24	7½	1	4	8½	1	12	8	0	14	0¼	0	4	7½
852. *Average for June only.*																		
Cis-Sutlej States, ...	0	27	14	1	0	12	0	31	9⅕	0	24	12	0	13	1	0	4	2½
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	0	34	4	1	9	10	0	29	12	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
Lahore Division, ...	0	38	1	1	19	0	0	34	7	0	29	12¼	0	14	2	0	3	14
Jhelum ditto, ...	1	10	7½	1	27	14	1	0	14	1	21	10	0	11	0	0	4	1
Mooltan ditto, ...	1	8	8	1	13	4	1	8	1	1	14	0	0	12	6	0	4	3
Leia ditto,.....	1	11	4	1	11	1	1	13	11	1	8	2	0	12	5	0	4	12½
Peshawur ditto, ...	0	39	3½	1	22	8	0	38	7½	1	30	8	0	10	14½	0	3	8
Average,	1	1	6	1	14	14	0	39	9	1	8	6	0	12	4¾	0		

APPENDIX B.—Section X.—See para. 402.

Estimated Revenue and Expenditure in the Punjab.

		1849-50 1st Year.	1850-51 2nd Year.	Present Year and next 10 Years.	Future Years dating from 1863.
	REVENUE.				
	ORDINARY.				
1	Land-Tax,	99,74,981 0 0	1,05,12,424 0 0	1,02,00,000 0 0	1,16,00,000 0 0
2	Excise and Stamps,	19,25,104 0 0	21,31,743 0 0	24,00,000 0 0	24,00,000 0 0
3	Tribute,	17,580 0 0	6,351 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	Post Office,	1,77,545 0 0	2,26,565 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0
5	Miscellaneous,	2,37,806 0 0	3,28,218 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0
	Total,	1,23,33,016 0 0	1,32,05,301 0 0	1,32,00,000 0 0	1,46,00,000 0 0
	EXTRAORDINARY.				
1	Land-Tax, arrears of Durbar,	2,05,431 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Miscellaneous,	7,59,158 0 0	17,50,812 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total,	9,64,589 0 0	17,50,812 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Local Funds,	1,83,757 0 0	2,35,238 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0
	Grand Total,	1,34,81,362 0 0	1,51,91,351 0 0	1,34,00,000 0 0	1,48,00,000 0 0
	EXPENDITURE.				
	ORDINARY.				
1	General Department,	0 0 0	2,75,604 0 0	2,75,603 0 0	2,75,603 0 0
2	Judicial ditto,	13,35,530 0 0	19,73,914 0 0	20,73,915 0 0	20,73,915 0 0
3	Revenue ditto,	8,87,666 0 0	9,85,749 0 0	10,85,748 0 0	10,85,748 0 0
4	Excise and Stamps,	77,547 0 0	2,61,351 0 0	3,61,351 0 0	3,61,351 0 0
6	Pensions,	3,69,369 0 0	11,00,578 0 0	12,00,000 0 0	9,00,000 0 0
12	Post Office,	25,322 0 0	1,56,554 0 0	1,75,000 0 0	1,75,000 0 0
13	Miscellaneous,	5,06,312 0 0	2,28,495 0 0	2,28,000 0 0	2,28,000 0 0
15	Military,	24,87,119 0 0	24,92,821 0 0	41,00,000 0 0	41,00,000 0 0
	Total,	56,88,865 0 0	74,75,066 0 0	94,99,617 0 0	91,99,617 0 0
	EXTRAORDINARY.				
5	Settlement Offices and Surveys,	33,079 0 0	1,47,600 0 0	5,47,600 0 0	0 0 0
7	Public Buildings,	13,457 0 0	1,94,232 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
8	Civil Engineer,	1,19,130 0 0	3,38,283 0 0	9,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
9	Ferries,	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	Tosha Khanah,	19,406 0 0	2,110 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
11	Old Durbar Account,	23,64,332 0 0	4,46,442 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total,	25,49,404 0 0	11,28,667 0 0	14,47,600 0 0	4,00,000 0 0
14	Local Funds,	42,868 0 0	1,23,910 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0
	Grand Total,	82,81,137 0 0	87,27,643 0 0	1,11,47,217 0 0	97,99,617 0 0
	Surplus or Remainder,	52,00,025 0 0	64,63,708 0 0	22,52,783 0 0	50,00,383 0 0

APPENDIX C.—SECTION X.—See para. 417.

Table of Relative Receipts and Expenditure in the Punjab, for the present and future years.

	PRESENT YEAR AND NEXT 10 YEARS.			FUTURE YEARS DATING FROM 1863.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Expenditure on Income.	Income.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Expenditure on Income.
Civil, ...	1,29,00,000	45,72,217	35.44	1,43,00,000	40,21,617	28.14
Military, ...		41,00,000	31.78		41,00,000	28.67
Political, ...		12,00,000	9.30		9,00,000	6.29
Public Works, ...		9,00,000	6.98		4,00,000	2.80
Total Co.'s Rs.	1,29,00,000	1,07,72,217	83.50	1,43,00,000	94,21,617	65.90
Post Office, ...	3,00,000	1,75,000	58.33	3,00,000	1,75,000	58.33
Local Funds, ...	2,00,000	2,00,000	100.00	2,00,000	2,00,000	100.00
Total Co.'s Rs.	5,00,000	3,75,000	75.00	5,00,000	3,75,000	75.00
Grand Total Co.'s Rs.	1,34,00,000	1,11,47,217	83.19	1,48,00,000	97,99,617	66.21

APPENDIX D.—Section X. See para. 417.

Table of the Relative Receipts and Expenditure in the Punjab for the official Year 1850-51.

Division.	Income.	Civil Expenditure.	Percentage of Civil Expenditure on Income.	Remarks.
Lahore,	42,64,917	11,59,816	27.19	The General charges, which are divided among the six divisions in proportion, to the income of each, equal 2 per cent. in each.
Jhelum,	42,61,772	9,53,949	22.38	
Mooltan,	12,80,038	5,47,294	42.75	
Leia,	21,24,265	7,73,867	36.43	
Huzara,	1,62,462	2,03,853	125.47	
Peshawur,	8,85,282	2,33,934	26.40	
Total,	1,29,78,736	38,72,713	29.83	
Political,	17,50,812	15,49,130	10*.51	* Calculated upon Rs. 1,47,29,548.
Total,	1,47,29,548	54,21,843	36.80	
Post Office,	2,26,565	1,56,554	69.09	
Local funds,	2,35,238	1,23,910	52.67	
Total,	4,61,803	2,80,464	0	
Public works,	0	5,32,515	3.50	These are calculated upon the total income, viz., Rs. 1,51,91,351.
Military,	0	24,92,821	16.47	
Total,	0	30,25,336	0	
Grand Total,	1,51,91,351	87,27,643	57.45	

APPENDIX E. Section X.—See para. 117.

Statement of Expense of Irregular Troops, &c., in the Punjab under the Board of Administration.

Lahore, the 16th July 1852.

No.	Description.	Per Month.	Per Annum.
3	Punjab Local Battalions, 1,284 each,	2,867 0 0	1,18,301 0 0
1	Horse Artillery,	3,478 4 0	30,539 0 0
1	Regiment Punjab Cavalry, 1st Class,	80,296 14 4	9,63,562 8 0
5	Regiments Punjab Cavalry,	50,497 9 8	6,05,971 4 0
3	Local Infantry, 1st Class,	11,275 8 4	1,35,306 4 0
1	Regiment South Local Cavalry,	15,249 0 0	1,82,988 0 0
1	Local Corps,	1,725 0 0	20,700 0 0
2	Companies Punjab Sappers and Miners,		
	Horse Artillery with Corps,	1,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
	Irregular Horse,	66,420 0 0	7,97,040 0 0
27	Regular Punjab Infantry, 2,261 each,	50,868 0 0	6,10,416 0 0
6	Punjab Local Corps, 2,477 each,	17,022 0 0	2,04,264 0 0
	Sappers and Miners,	2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0
	Irregulars in Hazara Khan District,	1,920 0 0	23,040 0 0
	Irregulars in Kohat Pass,		
	Commissariat Establishments.		
3	Punjab Local Field Batteries, 600 each,	1,800 0 0	21,600 0 0
6	Regiments Punjab Infantry, 300 each,	1,500 0 0	18,000 0 0
1	Regiment South Local Infantry,	300 0 0	3,600 0 0
	Brigadier J. S. Hodgson, Commanding Punjab Irregular Force,	2,000 0 0	24,000 0 0
	Captain W. R. Pratt, Major of Brigade,	769 0 0	9,225 0 0
	4 Captains of Police, 800 each,	3,200 0 0	38,400 0 0
	Lieut. S. W. Steven, Commy. of Ordnance,	665 0 0	7,980 0 0
	Total Company's Rupees,		39,00,879 0 0

NOTE.—In this calculation no estimate is given of the annual charge to Government of the cost of the Artillery horses and bullocks, the cost of the carriage-cattle attached to the Regiments of Infantry, the charge for medicines, the charge for Doolies and Doolie Bearers, or for the Military Stores and munitions of War. The last item alone must be very considerable.

APPENDIX F.—Section XI.—See para. 450.

Estimated Revenue and Expenditure in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

		1849-50 1st Year.			1850-51 2nd Year.		
	REVENUE.						
	ORDINARY.						
1	Land-Tax,	52,24,052	0	0	54,28,298	0	0
2	Excise and Stamps,	6,78,844	0	0	3,52,516	0	0
3	Tribute,	4,88,336	0	0	4,78,847	0	0
4	Post Office,	1,72,645	0	0	1,75,534	0	0
5	Miscellaneous,	1,22,452	0	0	1,01,912	0	0
6	Local Funds,	2,14,154	0	0	1,82,404	0	0
	Total,	69,00,483	0	0	67,19,511	0	0
	EXPENDITURE.						
	ORDINARY.						
1	General Department,	0	0	0	1,33,443	0	0
2	Judicial Department,	5,02,327	0	0	6,18,057	0	0
3	Revenue Department,	3,89,888	0	0	4,82,176	0	0
4	Excise and Stamps,	1,75,596	0	0	1,18,979	0	0
6	Pensions,	2,44,802	0	0	4,10,386	0	0
12	Post Office,	1,52,106	0	0	1,63,601	0	0
13	Miscellaneous,	23,419	0	0	3.35,183	0	0
15	Military (2nd year rateably,)	0	0	0	6,94,290	0	0
	EXTRAORDINARY.						
5	Settlement Offices and Surveys,	2,69,496	0	0	3,04,481	0	0
7	Public Buildings,	45,227	0	0	71,473	0	0
8	Civil Engineer,	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Ferries,	0	0	0	5,547	0	0
10	Toshakhana,	2,999	0	0	1,679	0	0
11	Old Durbar Account,	1,147	0	0	0	0	0
14	Local Funds,	1,13,492	0	0	2,07,104	0	0
	Total,	19,00,499	0	0	35,46,399	0	0